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ion, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,538.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing (Saturdays) 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
[illegible] ,,	PERSIA	7951		
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov.	MARMORA	10509		
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
[illegible] Dec.	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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To London by Sea	Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,351	A. Forsti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabinovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Balessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,399	G. Bergnglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

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Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
YEBOSHI MARU		B. Kon	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEIOROFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	11th Dec	25th Dec.
				1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	23th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA
Manager.
Naverji Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 12th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 15th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 16th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Oct, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct 08.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th ,, ,,
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th ,, ,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec ,,
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th ,, ,,
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th ,, ,,
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6501	A. Haig	27th February. 1909,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5104	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 805
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley*

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If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter, and is harmless if any animal licks it, but insects, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Flies will avoid it.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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LIPP PIANOS	LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND	THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,	Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.	Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.	Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System	Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71	For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38	,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Contain the full **LIPP STEEL FRAME** cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

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THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

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For 12 months, per month Rs. **136-4**. For 24 months, per month Rs. **72**.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON." impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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The Dunlop Detachable Rim can be seen in operation at Bombay Depot.

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OILMANS STORES, HAMS,
BACON, CHEESE.

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FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
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The **BEST** is the
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

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105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma.
A. DE SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 8th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise, they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 39, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, BARODA STATE, is prepared to receive Tenders for the annual SUPPLY of COAL for the Electric Works at Baroda.

A copy of Tender form with specification and general conditions can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 as charges for the same.

Tenders should reach this office on or before MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1908, before noon, and must be accompanied with Rs. 350 as earnest money either in cheque or currency notes, without which the Tender will not be considered.

The Undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. T. DALAL,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

POONA THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE, at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 12th October, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

TURKISH BATHS.—Specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Corpulency, Insomnia, Influenza, Kidney Troubles, General Debility, and all skin diseases.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1909.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1908), TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the TWELVE months ending 31st December, 1909:—

Castor oil	about	900 candies
Cocoanut oil	„	1,000 do
Kerosene oil	„	8,83,000 pounds
Mineral Axle oil ...	„	1,02,800 gallons
Cylinder oil	„	14,300 do
Linseed oil, Boiled ...	„	9,000 do
Do. Raw ...	„	1,700 do
Cotton Waste, Reelers' ...	„	700 hundred-weights
Do. Weavers' ...	„	1,160 do
Flax	„	5,100 pounds
Country Sealing Wax ...	„	11,000 do
Heavy Mineral Grease ...	„	33 000 do
Antifriction Grease ...	„	5,500 do
Spirits of Wine, Caoutchoucined ...	„	1,860 gallons

Miscellaneous Stores, as per Schedules A, B, C & D.
Stationery, as per Schedule.

II. For detailed Notice and Tender forms apply to.—

THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October), for Pathans, Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras, Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being dischared for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc."

H. HUDSON,
Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

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FRESH STOCK!!

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101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta; and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

THIS AFTERNOON AT 5 P. M.
HUGE MATINEE PROGRAMME.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS ALFRED WEST'S
OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT!!
The Successful performance of Yesterday evening
WILL BE REPEATED.
Prices for the Evening, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

N. B.—TWO PERFOMANCES will be given TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 5-30 P. M, and at 9-30 P. M.
REDUCED ADMISSION PRICES:
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Goghari Mohalla or Pydhowni Street.

Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1908, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Essa, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of mortgage, dated 23rd day of January, 1905, and further charge, dated the 1st day of September, 1906, executed by the above mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Goghari Moholla or Pydhowni Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83⅔ squareyards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2324, New No. 9379, Old Survey No. 1585 and New Survey No. 1050, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6194, Street Nos. 33-35, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Goghari Moholla or Pydhowni Street, on the north by the house of Aba Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Cassum Dada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office Nos. 13-15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A GENTLEMAN and his Sister having a flat facing the Sea, on Colaba Reclamation, will be glad to hear of a MARRIED COUPLE and BACHELOR of good social position to share with them. Apply Box No. 360, Care of this Paper.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer its constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6/ Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs 5 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

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LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Pheaton. Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHILLIPS & CO. have just unpacked large assortments of CARR'S and SWALLOW and ANNET'S BISCUITS and CAKES. Inspection invited at our Fort Establishment. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0: Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—A competent MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when at liberty to The CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Colaba Causeway.

WANTED.—A DOORKEEPER, of good Physique, for the Shipping Office, preferably an ex-soldier drawing pension. Pay Rs. 110 per mensem. clothing allowance Rs. 45 per annum. Apply SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay.

WANTED FOR BENGAL.—First class AYAH, regular 'ladies' maid, good packer, must be willing and good tempered. Light work. Good wages to suitable woman. Madrasi or Goanese preferred. Apply Box No. 377, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
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Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.
Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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ISSUED FOR............................ £2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00,000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.
Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSER, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Motilal's Mansions

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS, SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton. England.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp. Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

J. T. HARTLES & Co., BOAT-BUILDERS and REPAIRERS. Yachts, Barges, Launches Shooting and Rowing Boats, built to order. Tomtit for Sale.

Address—"CORA VILLA,"
Dadar.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND, (BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

FOR SALE.

A PUCCA BUILT CHAWL, situated at Girgaum. For further particulars apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Estate and Financial Agents,
Bank St., Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

Messrs. W. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Rs. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 38 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 18 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 5 0
Monthly	„ 3 0	„ 2 0

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Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to situations or Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .. .. Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .. .. „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 4-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 5-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town,	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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THE LATEST VALUATION

OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to announce

THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

which may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vellore 3,168 tons Capain J. Pattie will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Galavale 2,441 tons Captain E. Scearf will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captian H. Carey, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Flario and R.S.N. Co's., steamer Capri 2,717 tons Captain P. Dominico arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Hong Kong etc., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Wilson...10-10...Africa....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 9.

Arabia......4167 Leigh ......London ...10-10 P & O C
Berkhall.........2738 Jones ....C Muncherji & Sons
Bezwada ....3270 Carey ....M M & Co
Bahadur ....2936 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis ....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra ....1917 ......Kaselrurn ....M M & Co
Firooze...........2005 Watson..................Bo & PS N Co
Hendon Hall...2598 Lewis ....The Bombay Co
Inchborva......2572 Nicholas..................T Morrison & Co
Irismere...........2326 Socberg...................W & A G & Co
Killin............. 2257 Wilson ... W & A Graham & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirklee.........2275 Watson ....W & A Graham & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gibilt ....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Nuddea ....1914 Austin ....M M & Co
Nerbudda.........1960 Butler ....M M & Co
Nawab ....2041 Oldan-Col ....T M & Co
Nera...........8429 Hebmitz ....M M & Co
Oceana ....3507 Shanghai ......27-10 P & O S N Co
Persia ....4198 Haughton ......London P & O Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin..........................Shah S N Co
Salveig............2862 Trouio- ....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon......2830 Campbell ....K N & Co
Vauxhall ....2346 Bradbering.................Bombay Co
Vim- .... 146 Mahomed...... ....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster......2376 Brickham ....Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 9

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

B Clan Colquhoun...3760 Chittagong .24-10 F M & Co
C&R Eden Hall...2332 Masson...M' on 8-10 K K & Co
D&E Delhi.......4383 Andrews.....S'ghai...14-10 P & O Co
K Ahmadi...1640 Hughes ..Jeddah...15-10 B & P S N Co
L Bahadari ...329 Fakeera ...Repairing Bo S N Co Ld
M Shah Allum...1918 Davison...Jedah 14-10 E Tajbhoy
N Strathspy...2852 Osborn...P'delp'hia 12-10 R A Willis
O Kanzler...1864 Michelsen...Z'bar...23-10 A Shandes
Q Majidi...1857 Coates ...Jeddah 12-10 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia...3253 Kelso L'pool...11-10 W & A G & Co
2 Castalia 4081 Hamilton, L'pool.24-10 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino ...2682 Genoa ...15-10 F & R S N Co
4 Capri...2718 Pedone...Shanghai 17-10 F & R S N Co
7 Yemen ...2555 Revill ...Jeddah...15-10 E Tajbhoy
10 Alavi...2324 Hill...Jeddah...20-10 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati...573 Fakeera...Karachi 10-10 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Capri s	Dominico......	H'kong, Sept 12
9	Persia s	Haughton ...	London, Sept 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Moyori Maru s ...	Hands	Kobe, &c
	Lhasa s	Carey	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Galavale, Scearf, for Calcutta.
" Vellore, Pattie, for Calcutta.

The steamer Capri, for Hongkong, &c, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, arrived at London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

The N Y K steamer Kageshima Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on 8th instant.

The same Co's steamer Yeboshi Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th and is due here on the 12th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—62 bales wool, B Deosa and Co; 250 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy; 9,00 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 200 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

Castalia s—14 casks salted skins, Nizamudin and Co; 2,225 cwts oilcake, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

India s—15 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—15,767 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR NEWYORK.

Castalia s—59 casks salted skins, H M Halim.

R Rubattino s—50 cwts cashewnuts, Nusservanji Kros and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—640 cwts mowraseed, 2,600 cwts poppyseed, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 18 cwts dry roots, 3 cases piecegoods, Eugene Maitre.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blasheck and Co: 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—12 bales twist, Rowji Dayal; 8 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR NAPLES,

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bro.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—136 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 4 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajie and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Capria s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th October.

1 There will be Classfiring and practice shooting on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m.

Train leaves Church Gate at 3-35 p.m.

2. Programme of parades for the week ending Saturday 17th October 1908:—

Monday 12th inst—There will be a class of instruction for all N C. Officers at the Riding School at 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Tuesday 13th inst—There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Wednesday 14th inst.—Nil.

Thursday 15th inst—There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Friday 16th inst—Nil.

Saturday 17th inst.—Nil.

3. It is notified for information that Swords, Equipment and Saddlery are ready for issue and can be obtained from Head-Quarters at any hour between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 10th October.

471—Detail.—

To-day Saturday 10th inst.—"A" Coy. will parade on parade ground at Town Customs House at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti, without arms.

2. "C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order Forage Caps.

472—Musketry—To-morrow Sunday 11th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

473.—Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

Monday 12th inst.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O. C. "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "H" Coy Classfiring at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

4 "D" Coy will parade in rear of the Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Mufti.

5 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 5-30 p.m.

Tuesday 13th inst—Practice for the Viceroy's Cup at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday 14th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "E" Coy for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

3 "I" Coy Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

4 "M" Coy parade on Coy parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

5 "E" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 15th instant—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of "L" Coy.

Train leaves at 7 a.m.

2 "L" Coy parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

3 A 2nd Party ("L" Coy) Class-firing at 3-25 p. m.

4 "I" Coy parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 16th inst—Practice for Viceroy's Cup.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "M" Coy Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "K" Coy parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 17th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "C" Coy (2nd period)

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy parade on Coy parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

474.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 9th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	9	16	50	11	52
Teheran ...	9	18	20	1	10
Suez	9	18	40	1	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIGHAM—Sept. 16, at 14 St. James's Place, the wife of Capt. C. Bigham, C. M. G., of a son.

BALCARRES—Sept. 15, at Balcarres, Fife, the wife of Lord Balcarres, M. P., of a daughter.

HIBBERT—Sept. 18, at 27 Carlyle Square, Chelsea, the wife of Capt. G. F. Hibbert, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

HUNTER—Sept. 18, at Glenbrook, Buxton, the wife of Capt. C. F. Hunter, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

KITSON.—Sept. 16, at 23 Hans Mansions, London S.W., the wife of Hon. Edward Kitson, of a daughter

PARTRIDGE—Sept. 11, the wife of J. G. D. Partridge, Indian Civil Service, Madras, of a son.

SOMERVILLE—Sept. 13, at 208 Ashley Gardens, S. W., the wife of Capt. Boyle Somerville, of a son.

SNOW—Sept. 16, at Versailles Road, Anerley, the wife of Francis Canner Snow, of a daughter.

WATERFIELD—Sept. 15, at Collingwood, Torquay, the wife of Major B. C. Waterfield, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARPENTER—WHYTE—Sept. 17, at Christ Church, St. Leonard's, Augustus Arthur Norman, son of the late William Turner Carpenter, to Gertrude Alice, daughter of John and Eugenie Whyte, of Calcutta.

DERRY—HOPKINS—Sept. 19, at Hampstead Parish Church, Henry Forster Handley Derry, son of John Dickson Derry, late Public Works Dept., India, to Beatrice, daughter of Arthur Hopkins, Esq., R. W. S.

HIGHET—ROBINOW—Sept. 19, at St. Margaret's Church, Altrincham, Cheshire, Hugh Campbell Highet, M. D., D. P. H., principal medical officer, Local Government, Bangkok, Siam, to Emma, daughter of the late Max Robinow.

NICHOLL—PUMPHREY—Sept. 15, at Bywell St. Peter's Stocksfield-on-Tyne, Capt. Basil Rice-Nicholl, 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkhas, to Lettice Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pumphrey, of Minster Acres, Riding Mill-on-Tyne.

SEALY—COOKSON—September 23, at St. Paul's Church Clifton, by the Rev. W. Haigh, Capt. G. O. F. Sealy, Indian Medical Service, to Laura Mary, elder daughter of Major W. W. Cookson, R. A.

WEBB—GAWTHROP—Sept. 16, at All Saints' Church, Child's Hill, George Richard Webb, M. I. E. E., J.P., of Bombay, son of the late Francis Hughes Webb, Esq., to Gladys Mary, daughter of Mr. Gawthrop.

WILSON—YOUNGSON—Sept 15, at the South Parish Church, Aberdeen, John Clark Wilson, M. D., Edin., M. R. C. P., Lond., to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Youngson, D. D.

DEATHS.

BINGHAM—Sept. 18, at Highcliffe Castle, Rose Elinor, wife of Col. the Hon. Cecil Bingham, 1st Life Guards.

BUSHELL—Sept. 19, at Ravensholt, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Dr. Stephen Wootton Bushell, C. M. G., late, Physician to his Majesty's Legation, Pekin.

CROSSMAN—Sept. 18, at Cheswick House, Northumberland, Lawrence Morley Crossman, J. P., of Cheswick.

HEAPHY—Sept. 18, at Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S. E., Francis Bradstreet, A. M. Inst. C. E., son of the late Thomas Heaphy.

KEMBALL—Sept. 21, General Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, colonel commandant, Royal Art., K. C. B., K. C. S. I.

LESLIE—Sept. 16, at St. Asaph, Francis Macnaghten Leslie, major, late Royal Irish Rifles, and formerly of the H. E. I C. S. and her Majesty's 105th, 103rd, and 63rd Regts.

THOMSON—Sept. 16, at 44 South Street, St. Andrews, James Edward Thomson, lieutenant-colonel H. E. I. C. S., aged 85.

WADE—Sept, 22, at 8 Morton Crescent, Exmouth, Lieut-Col. James Herne Wade, late 90th Light Inf. and 53rd Regts., aged 78.

WIGRAM—Sept. 16, at 38 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, Major-Gen. Godfrey James Wigram, C. B., late Coldstream Guards.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McDONALD—MARTIN—October 8, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, by the Revd. A. S. Crichton, M. A., assisted by the Revd. D. Mackichan, D. D., L. L. D., James McDonald of Bombay, to Kathleen Martin, widow of the late W. I. E. Herbert of Bombay. (Scotch and English papers please copy.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m.; High water 11-25m., Low water, 5-22m., 5-31a.

Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic Meeting, first day, Gymkhana maidan, 4 p.m.

Bandmann Theatre: Our Army and Navy, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Marathas, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.; High water, 0-0m., 0-4a. Low water, 5-54m., 6-7a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 10th Full Moon, 2h 33-4m. a. m.; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 11th, in Perigee, 9h. p. m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 12.—Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company, 69 Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana concert 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-42a.; Low water, 6-34m., 6-13a.

Tuesday, October 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 1-27m., 1-20a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-19a.

Wednesday, October 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, extraordinary general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 2-10m., 1-58a; Low water, 7-58m., 7-55a.

Thursday, October 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.; High water, 2-56m., 2-37a.; Low water, 8-46m. 8-32a.

Friday, October 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 3-48m., 3-20a.; Low water, 9-45m., 9-13a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, instead of at 2 p.m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for Netherlands and India close at 10 a.m. the same day instead of at 1 p.m.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.—At Bandmann's Theatre there will be two performances to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 and at 9-30 p.m. The prices are specially reduced to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 and annas 8 and annas 4. At this afternoon's Matinee all Scholars will be admitted at half prices.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the usual class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. (S.T. when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, will expound Emerson's Essay on "Friendship." All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURES.—Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal and R. U. Oza will deliver public lectures in Gujarati, and Mr. F. T. Brooks in English, on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society, at the Framjee Cowasji Institute this evening at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) The lectures are open to the public.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th. Mahrattas will play the following selection of music this evening at 6 o'clock:—

The War Anthem	........................Brizzi
Overture	.........Fra Diavolo.........................Auber
Selection	.......Reminiscences of Offenbach ....Riviere
Valse	..........Donau Wellen ....Ivanovici
Song	..........Berceuse de Jocelyn ...Goddard
Rondo Finale	....Malfigdiani

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 4-30 p.m. to-day:—

Overture	.........Lustspiel ....Keler Bela
Selection	.........H. M. S. "Pinafore"..........Sullivan
Entr'Acte	......Under the Polar Star....Sousa
Valse	.............A Toi............................Waldteufel
Selection	......Die Puppenfee .. ..Bayer
Invitation a la Valse	...............Weber
Indian Inter-mezzo	...... Irrawady ....Thurban

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Major Wingate and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens at 5 and 7 p. m. (S. T.) this evening. The following is the programme of music:—

March	.........Under the Austrian Eagle...Wagner
Gavotte	......Ye Olden Chimes ....Batten
Selection	......Les Cloches des Carneville...Planquette
Overture	......Tancredi ....Rossini
Selection	......Il Trovatore ....Verdi
Serenade	......The Warblers ....Perry
Two Step	...The Husking Bee ....Thurban

PIPE MUSIC.

March	..............Green Hills and Barren Rocks.
March	..............The Lass O'Gowrie.
Strathspey	......Mrs Duff.
Reel	...................Ian More.
March	..............Lord Lovat's Lament.
March	..............The Celtic Society.
Strathspey	......Duke O'Gordon's Birthday.
Reel	...................My Wooer be Merry.
March	..............The Black Bear.
March	..............The Hundred Pipers.
Strathspey	......Inverness Rant.
Reel	...................Look Tay Side.

A MOSQUITO FARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paragraph in to-day's issue "A Mosquito Farm" I would invite the Health Officer to take a stroll down Fort Street as far as Frere Road and have a look over the fence surrounding the new building for the General Post Office. For the last four months the basement (at least I take it for that) at the abovementioned corner has been a stagnant pool and I do not marvel at the number of "To Let" boards displayed in Frere Road. The Health Officer will have no need to go as far as Marine Lines, the spot I mention could and can still supply all necessary (?) mosquitoes for general purposes.

This is no case of cultivation by the domestic servant class. To whom are we to look to put it down? There are few houses in Frere Road that have been free from fever and if enquiry were made to-day I think the proportion of houses afflicted with fever would rather astonish the general public.—Yours faithfully, etc.,

FRERE ROAD.

NEW WHITE DRESSINGS.

STEVENSON'S "Matchless Dressing" and "Benzine White Dressing" are amongst the most recent o useful patents, and promise to acquire great popularity as they become known and their excellence is established. The "Matchless Dressing" is intended for white canvas and buckskin boots and shoes, as well as for white and buff leather accoutrements, felt hats, and gloves, to which they are applied with a soft tooth brush; while the "Benzine White Dressing" is intended for white helmets and hats, for the application of which full instructions are given. It is acknowledged to be the whitest and most permanent white dressing procurable for white hats, giving them a soft and dressy appearance and rendering them waterproof and free from discolouration, while under the prescribed treatment, a polish, a burnish, or a white China unglazed surface may be produced. These dressings have been introduced into the Army and Navy, and the approval they have received is calculated to result in their more general and universal use. Messrs. Turner and Son are the Sole Agents in India, but supplies may be obtained from Retail Merchants.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab and Begum Saheb of Janjira arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's. steamer "Persia," after a short tour in Europe. Mr. R. G. Pradhan the Dewan and some of the relatives of their Highnesses proceeded on board the mail steamer and escorted them ashore in a steam launch specially provided for the occasion and landed at the Apollo Bunder where special arrangements were made and a Band was present in the Port Trust Pavillion. Here a large number of their subjects had assembled to greet them.

After receiving salutations from the State officials and other prominent citizens of Janjira, their Highnesses were garlanded and presented with bouquets. The proceedings ended with the band playing the National Anthem, and their Highnesses left the Bunder, amidst loud cheers of those present, in a motor car and proceeded to Mount Road Mazagon.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, Commanding the Southern Army, arrived in Quetta from Harnai on the 8th instant. His arrival was private.

1, 2, 3
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nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY. 11 EAST STREET, POONA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND SEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Tilak case becomes funnier as it goes on. At first the public regarded it with amazement and indignation. Now I think the prevalent feeling is one of amusement. After the sentence of transportation had been commuted to one of simple imprisonment you asked in your leading article of the 22nd September "What next?" You had an answer to that question in yesterday's "Times of India" which announced that a special cook had been sent to Mandalay "to minister to Mr. Tilak!"—I suppose the daily menu will be submitted to a sympathetic Government which will be careful to see that Mr. Tilak is supplied with his favourite dishes. I hear that Mr. Tilak is very particular about his washing and that a special dhobee is to be at once despatched to Mandalay, also that Mr. Tilak has a liking for carriage exercise and so a well-appointed carriage and pair is to be placed at his service! Is this so?

And this man was convicted only the other day of sedition and in sentencing him to six years' transportation the presiding judge spoke as follows:—

"They: (i.e. the newspaper articles for which Tilak was tried) are seething with sedition: they preach violence: they speak of murders with approval: and the cowardly and atrocious act of committing murders by bomb not only seems to meet with your approval but you hail the advent of the bomb to India as if something had come to India for its good."

But this poor man must have his cook! Truly this is sympathy with a vengeance. I wonder if similar sympathy will be shown to the next Englishman convicted of a crime.—Yours, &c.,

ENGLISHMAN.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—11TH OCTOBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—219, 164, 595.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—545, 176, 21.
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—538, 19, 353.
Psalm—124.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 238, 314, 150.
11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 160, 254, 274.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. (Hymns 363, 545, 38.

WEEK DAYS.

8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins Daily.
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—121.
Hymns—498, 161, 617.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—552 and 320.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—261, 164, 219, 238, and 24.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sunday.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

A COMING WEDDING.

THE "Manchester Courier" says:—So much interest has been roused in Cheshire by the engagement of Miss Eva Tatton, a member of one of the oldest families in the county, to Mr. Tucker that it may not be out of place to give a slight sketch of his own and his relatives' distinguished services in India. Mr. Tucker is a member of a family which has furnished many officers, both of the military and civil services, who have done good work in India during the past century. His great uncle, Mr. Henry St. George Tucker was twice Chairman of the old East India Company. General Henry T. Tucker, C.B., was Adjutant-General of the Army in India shortly before the Mutiny. General Ackmuty Tucker, C. B., was severely wounded when on Lord Gough's staff at the battle of Chilianwala. Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, C. B., was in charge of the Benares Division in the Mutiny of 1857. In the same year Mr. Robert Tucker, then Judge of Fatehpur, was killed by the mutineers at that place. Mr. Tucker refused to quit his post on the approach of the mutinous sepoys, remaining there the solitary Englishman. After a brave defence single-handed he was overpowered, and killed. Mr. Henry Pendock Tucker, as Judge of the High Court of Bombay, and a Member of the Council of that Presidency, enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and confidence of the natives of Western India. Mr. Leighton Tucker's services in the disarmament of the district of Broach were largely instrumental in the arrest of the spread of disaffection which gravely threatened that portion of the country. Mr. Alec Tucker landed in India in 1882, and was in 1888 selected for employment in the political service of the Government of India, in which he still serves. After service in the majority of the important States in India he took charge of the Ajmer Commissionship in the great famine of 1899-1901 receiving the C.I.E. decoration in the latter year. The restoration of the marble embankment and pavilions on the lake at Ajmer, which was completed in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, is a work largely due to Mr. Tucker's initiation and direction, and is recognised as one of the most successful archæological restorations recently carried out in India. From 1905-1907. Mr. Tucker administered the frontier province of Baluchistan as Chief Commissioner, receiving there the visit in 1906 of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. Tucker returns to India with his bride in the middle of December, and will take up the Revenue Commissionership of the North-West Frontier Province of Peshawar.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The depression over the Bay yesterday, crossed the Eastern Bengal Coast and is now only feebly marked. It has given nearly general rain and moderate to heavy clouds in Burma, Assam, and South of Eastern Bengal, some heavy falls being reported from the Coast districts.

In the rest of the country, skies are generally clear, except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where there has been local rain.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein, one and a half inches; Bassein, Diamond Island, Lashio and Myitkyina, one; Akyab, five; Chittagong, two; Cox's Bazaar, Cuddalore and Trichinopoly, three.

Humidity is in excess in the greater part of North-West India and in defect in the Deccan. Temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and Assam and local rain in Upper Burma and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north-east, but equal to or above the average over the rest of the Division. Temperature is normal. The air movement is light and nearly all stations report calms.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local: Agra has had 0·42 inch and Cawnpore 0·36 inch. Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad, but normal or in excess over the rest of the Division. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Karachi, but elsewhere skies are generally clear. The air remains damper than usual. Day temperature is normal or in defect, but night temperature is equal to or above the average. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly to north-westerly at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar and Gujarat, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now generally in excess. Temperature is nearly normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now generally equal to the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has risen and is now in defect only at a few stations. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-north-easterly to east-north-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Belgaum, but elsewhere skies are generally clear. The air continues drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations in the Bombay Deccan. Winds are north-westerly to northerly.

General Remarks.—The important feature in the weather to-day is the local rainfall in the West United Provinces. Pressure is relatively low in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

A few showers have also fallen in the south-east of the Peninsula.

Weather is likely to be fine except for a few showers in South India.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Persia," which left Aden on the 4th, experienced from Longitude 53E to Longitude 58E light southerly or south-easterly winds, thence to Longitude 62E calm or variable winds and from there to her arrival at port yesterday morning light north north-westerly winds. She had fine weather-except for overcast skies and passing rain squalls at Longitude 64E.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GIRL A MARTYR TO TERRIBLE ECZEMA

Began with Teething and Lasted Twelve Years—Tried Every Imaginable Treatment to No Effect—Head and Body a Mass of Humour—Almost Mad with the Torture.

CURED IN THREE WEEKS BY ONE SET OF CUTICURA

"My daughter, now thirteen years of age, had been a martyr to eczema on her body and head ever since cutting her teeth. We had a doctor off and on for the first five years and have been trying different chemists from time to time, using many ointments, but to no effect. We tried everything imaginable and only kept hoping that she would outgrow it. At last, after suffering for twelve years, her body and head were a mass of sores and she was almost mad with it. Then I sent for a set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. After ten days' use of the Cuticura Remedies she began to get better. In three weeks there was not a vestige of eczema left. She only took one vial of the Cuticura Pills and we have some of the Soap and Ointment still. Mrs. C. Brasier, High St., Godstone, Surrey, Aug. 8 and 13, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Booklet on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

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Even a single gentle application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and followed, when necessary, by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure of the agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head, and the awful suffering of infants and children, as in tetter, or salt rheum.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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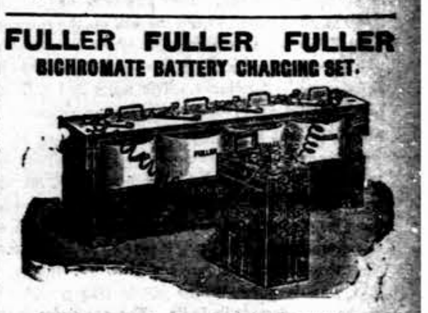

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mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.

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Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

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THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

A Study of India To-day.

FROM "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

The narrative of current events in India comes to the English reader in a disjointed and incomplete fashion. The sequel of an outrage or the end of an important trial is given often in a brief telegram. Judicial proceedings are sometimes very prolonged, so that most people have forgotten all about the case when the result is reported. Under such conditions it is not easy to form a connected idea of passing events. If we seek to gather information from our countrymen who come home on leave, almost equal difficulty meets us. Some have lived in large garrison stations, some in big towns or cities, where disaffection makes its abode. Others, again, have come from rural districts not yet infected with revolutionary ideas. It is only by studying the English papers published in India by the light of some knowledge of the country that a comprehensive and consistent view of the situation can be obtained.

We take leave, therefore, in this article to give a brief summary of the more recent events bearing on the attitude of the natives towards British rule. The reader will kindly bear in mind that if the crimes and disturbances of a large empire are brought together, the resulting picture may give an exaggerated and too alarming idea of its condition. We are far from desiring to heighten the colour. But facts are facts, and when studied as a whole they may disclose to the reader the connecting-links in the chain of events, and enable him to discern the spirit which pervades and animates them.

In the number of this Magazine for February 1907 the events culminating in the resignation of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal were related. The prominent feature of those events, it may be remembered, was the active part taken by the schools and colleges of the new province, managers, masters, and students alike, in raising a factious and violent opposition to the adminitrative division of Bengal. It was upon the fitting method of dealing with these perverse institutions that the main difference arose between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy. The schools triumphed, and the Lieutenant-Governor resigned. From that time things have gone from bad to worse. It is not suggested that the defeat of the Lieutenant-Governor led to the present disorders. It certainly added fuel to the flames, and inspired the revolutionary party with a hope heretofore unfelt. They now saw, or thought they saw, their way to bend the will of the Government. Boycotting, disturbances of the peace, seditious speaking and writing, have gone on without much check or hindrance. The visits and talk of blatant members of Parliament, swelling with conceit and ignorance, have fed the agitation.

Without disrespect to the Secretary of State for India whose main defect is that he is without experience in Eastern administration and devoid of knowledge of the country which he is endeavouring to govern on his own lines, it may be affirmed that the character of the present British Ministry is giving an impulse to the revolutionary and anarchical movement in India. The surrender to the Boers, the declared intention to give Home Rule in its widest sense to Ireland, the sumbission to violence and supine attitude in the face of disorder in that island, and the disregard of the first principles of justice and fair dealing, are well known in India, and interpreted by the natives into their own language.

Sedition treated in this fashion is bound to show itself elsewhere. In May of 1907 serious riots broke out suddenly in Rawalpindi, in the Panjab. Some discontent had arisen concerning the land revenue assessments and the conditions to be imposed on cultivators in the Canal colonies. Taking advantage of this, two of the foremost Nationalists, or whatever they may be called held meetings, and by their speeches and counsels inflamed the passions of the people. A violent disturbance followed, in which Europeans were attacked and much property destroyed. The soldiers had to be called out to quell the riot. Many persons were arrested and brought to trial. The two leaders were summarily deported to Mandalay. This prompt action had a good effect for a time all over India, and if a similar course had been followed in dealing with the leading agitators in other provinces, there would not be so much trouble to-day. Unfortunately, whether to avoid the clamour of the extreme section of his party or for other reasons, the offenders were released by the Secretary of State prematurely it seems to us and unnecessarily. There are quite enough agitators in India without Lajput Rae and Ajit Singh, and we have heard from various sources that the clemency has been attributed to fear. Indians always attribute to Englishmen the motives which govern their own actions.

Later on in the same year there occurred serious rioting in Calcutta, the outcome of addresses or lectures, as they please to call them, given by various Bengali demagogues to the city people. It was thought necessary to call upon one of these meetings to disperse. The mob became violent and a collision ensued, in which the police, who were not in sufficient force, were worsted. Not a single rioter was arrested. An inquiry ordered by the Bengal Government was boycotted. No one would come forward to give evidence, and the affair ended in a fiasco humiliating to the Government.

These events stirred the Government of India to tardy action. An ordinance was passed taking power to forbid meetings in such districts as might be proclaimed from time to time; and this power was used at the time to some small extent.

In December the agitation in Bengal entered on a new phase. On the 6th of that month an attempt was made to blow up a train in which the Lieutenant-Governor was travelling. There was some doubt whether this crime was the work of the political malcontents or of persons employed on the line. Later on two labourers were charged with the offence, and were tried and convicted. One of the men apprehended in connection with the anarchist bomb factory discovered in Calcutta, to which attention will be drawn further on, has avowed that the crime was committed by emissaries from that centre.

Following this affair on the 23rd of December Mr. Allen, the magistrate of Dacca, who was leaving on furlough, was shot in the back, as he was going from the train to the boat at Goalundo. The assassin was a Bengali, who escaped. Mr. Allen is an officer of high character in private and public life. No one for a moment has suspected or suggested that there was any personal motive for the attempt to kill him. It was clearly a political crime, and it was feared that it was likely to prove the first of a series. But as time passed without further cases of the kind, people began to be more hopeful.

Early in March, however, a perfectly similar case occurred at Kushtya: Mr Hickinbotham, a missionary, was shot, while he was taking a walk, by a Bengali. The man came up to him, drew a revolver, and fired. Fortunately in both these cases the wounds were not mortal. Mr Allen was badly hurt, and had to spend part of his leave in hospital.

Up to this time, although the notorious agitator Bipin Chandra Pal had been allowed to tour in Madras holding meetings and making seditious speeches in various places no violent disturbances had occurred in that presidency, which has always been held to be a quiet and loyal part of India. Its turn, however, was now to come. Tinnevelly is a district at the south eastern extremity of the peninsula. It has a population, mainly Hindu, of about two millions. The capital of the district, likewise called Tinnevelly lies inland, but is connected by railway with the port of Tuticorin. There are some cotton-mills in the district, and the people generally are said to have been excited by a strike of the mill-hands, with whom they sympathised. In Tuticorin also there was some excitement. Early in March Bipin Chandra Pal, who since his tour had been regarded as in some sort a hero, was arrested in Calcutta, but was released if we remember rightly, on appeal. However that may be, it was decided to hold a great meeting to celebrate his release. The magistrate, fearing that in the state of feeling then existing a demonstration might cause disturbances, prohibited the meeting by an order under the ordinary law. In contempt of this prohibition, some of the leaders of the movement called the people together and delivered inflammatory and seditious speeches. As a breach of the peace seemed imminent, the magistrate arrested the leaders. Upon that the populace rose, and severe rioting followed, both in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, with destruction of property and violence and insults to Europeans. The police were obliged to fire on the rioters, and military aid had to be invoked. A noteworthy feature of the disturbance was that the mob went to the Hindu and missionary colleges and insisted on the scholars being allowed to join them.

To return to Bengal. On the 30th April 1908, at Mozufferpore, the headquarters of a district, two English ladies while driving in their carriage were blown to pieces by a bomb thrown at them. The bomb was intended for the judge, Mr. Kingsford, whose carriage was following theirs. Mr. Kingsford has been Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta, where he had incurred the anger of the malcontents, as some of their friends had been convicted by him of offences against law and order. He was sentenced to death by the anarchical leaders, and two young Bengalis were deputed to Mozufferpore to kill him. Their plans were well laid, but they mistook the ladies' carriage for Mr. Kingsford's. The able magistrate of Mozufferpore, Mr. Woodman took prompt steps to follow the criminals. The two assassins were traced. One, Khudaram Bose by name, was arrested at a station, where he was about to take train for Calcutta. The other shot himself when he found escape impossible. Khuda Ram Bose made a full confession. He was tried and sentenced to death on the 13th of June. He appealed to the High Court, who dismissed his appeal. The sentence has been carried out.

The next offence occurred on the 22nd June at midnight. A mail train approaching the station of Kankinarah was stopped by the distant signal being placed against it, and a bomb was thrown into a second-class compartment in which were three Englishmen, assistants in a jute factory. One of them Mr. Campsey was seriously injured and lost an arm. The crime is said to have been committed as an act of vengeance in consequence of Khuda Ram Bose's conviction.

The next act opens in Bombay. In July the notorious journalist Tilak, who was sentenced in 1897 to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the late Justice Sir Arthur Strachey for the crime of sedition was brought to trial on a similar charge before Mr. Justice Davar. He has been sentenced now to transportation for six years. On the former occasion the Government reduced his punishment materially. It is to be hoped that they will not show a similar mistaken leniency in the present case. He is a dangerous person, as the very turbulent riots which took place during his trial demonstrate. The chief actors in the riots were the mill-hands. The Government, we understand, at first, held that these riots had their cause in a trade dispute, and not in political excitement. However this may be, it is evident that disturbances were expected by the Bombay Government in connection with the trial. Large reinforcements of Indian and British troops were brought into Bombay, and various precautions, such as the erecting barricades in the precincts of the court, were taken. The precautions were justified, for there was very serious rioting in Bombay for several days. At Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, some half way between Bombay and Calcutta, there were disturbances when the news of Tilak's conviction reached that place, and the Volunteers had to be called out. The population of Nagpur is largely Mahratta.

While we are writing this paper, comes the news of a fresh outrage committed on the night of the 12th of August at Shamnagar, a short distance from Calcutta, on the Eastern Bengal Railway. As a train was entering the station a bomb was flung at a carriage, but it did little injury, as it was imperfectly charged. It is not reported whether the criminal has been discovered. On the 13th August two bombs, hidden in the grass on the railway embankment just outside Chandernagore (the French settlement), were accidentally exploded by labourers clearing the brush from the bank.

We have given the chief cases of bomb-throwing. The attempt to blow up the Mayor of Chandernagore, a second attempt on the Lieutenant-Governor's train near that place, and the finding of bombs, some of a very deadly nature, at various places in Calcutta, have been passed over, as to narrate them would lengthen the present article too much.

(To be continued.)

THE libel suit, which M. L. Tardivel, Mayor of Chandernagore, brought against the local paper, the "Matribhumi," has been dismissed on a technical point of law.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE.

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratees' endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the cure of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23/1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said:—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews, weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined by a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to be the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 29th September:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th August, bringing to notice that the Elphinstone Bridge Road is not sufficiently wide to take the traffic that passes over it, that after the rains and when the G. I. P. Railway yard immediately to the north of the road is brought into better use, the difficulty will be greater, and much congestion and block will result, recommending that very early steps be taken for the widening, of the road, and suggesting that if the widening could be made on both sides it would be better, but if there be any difficulty with the G. I. P. Railway regarding the north strip, which will take time, to settle it would be as well for the widening to be made on the south side alone on the 20 feet strip reserved for the purpose by the Trustees.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 17th September, reporting that he agrees with the Traffic Manager that it is necessary to widen Elphinstone Bridge Road, and that it will be much more satisfactory to widen it from 60 feet to 100 feet at once rather than to widen it by 20 feet now, and another 20 feet hereafter, pointing out that according to the Municipal rules two footpaths, each 16ft. 8in. would be required, but, as however the road is not in a residential part of the town, and is required for the heavy cart traffic, such wide footpaths are not necessary, suggesting that two footpaths, 12 feet wide each, and a roadway 76ft. would be sufficient, and submitting an estimate of the cost of a road of this description metalled, kerbed and drained to Municipal requirements with two footpaths of moorum, instead of being paved with laddies, amounting to Rs. 11,504 excluding engineering charges, and adding that if the footpaths are paved with laddies, which appears to be unnecessary, the extra cost will be Rs. 7,830.

Submitted the plan and estimate.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 24th September, concurred in by the other members of the Land and Railways Committee, saying it is to be hoped the Municipal Commissioner will agree as regards the width of the footpaths and to the paving being at any rate deferred, and proposing that the Railway Company should be asked to pay at least half the cost of widening the road, as the Trustees provide the ground, and the chief necessity for the widening is in connection with the cart traffic into and out of the Railways Company's new Goods yard.

Resolution.—The plan should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for approval, and the G. I. P. Railway Company should be addressed on the question of sharing the cost.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd September, recommending with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 6th August, 1907, that the extention to the Kerosene Oil Wharf at Mazagon be metalled and well rolled as the present soft earth is unsuitable for the oil work and suggesting that part paving of the wharf, if not too expensive would be even more satisfactory.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 22nd September, forwarding plan, showing the extension to the wharf proposed to be metalled or paved, and reporting that the estimated cost of metalling the whole wharf is Rs. 1,557 and that of paving the front portion, 66ft. wide, with khandkies 12in. deep and metalling the remaining portion, 22ft. wide, Rs. 5,703, adding that it does not seem advisable to spend a large sum of money on a wharf which will only be used for Kerosene Oil for three or four years and recommending that the wharf be metalled at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,557.

Resolution.—The wharf should be metalled. The cost to be charged to Bunder Contingent Works, item 41, Section II, Budget Estimates, 1908-09.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 8th September, sanctioning the provision of a "hard" with room for a boat building yard at Sewri.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 29th September, submitting an estimate of the cost of the "hard" amounting to Rs. 94,581 excluding engineering charges.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papors laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 26th Sept 1908.	Total from 1st April to 25th Sept 1908.	For week ending 25th Sept 1907.	Total from 1st April to 25th Sept 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	533	25	550
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	15	519	19	557
Vessels transported	10	377	16	448
Vessels attended to	2	43	2	60
Vessels warped	...	11	...	29

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE SEPT. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G King, I M S, B
Mr A C Crighton, B
Mr F X D'Attaides, B
Mr A B Gale, B
Mr A D Kiernander, B
Mr H W Few, B
Mr E Tydeman, B
Mr M G Simpson, B
Mr J M D Wrench, B
Mr D W McQuillen, B
Mr C G Spencer, M Cov
Sir E C Cox, Bo
Major-Gen C L Woollcombe, Garhwal Bde
Major C Ainslie, R E
Major F V Smith, 4 Cav
Capt A S M Peebles, I M S
Lieut A D Gunn, 110 Mah
Lieut H I Money, 1-1 G R

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A L Duke, IMS, B, on study leave from 1-5-8 to 24-7-08
Major G Y C Hunter, IMS, B, 1 mo special leave
Capt W B T Abbey, I A, B, 5 days on private affairs
Lieut H B Clarke, R E, B, 6 weeks' M C
Mr H A Colquhoun, B Cov 7 days' furl
Mr J P Doyle, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr G E R Graham, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr W H A St J Leeds, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr A F Halliday, B, 6 weeks on private affairs
Mr A J A Jardine, B, 3 mo on private affairs
Mr H Ll Holman Hunt, B, 2 mo M C
Mr H J Inman, B, leave commuted to M C and extended 2 mo
Mr H Caspe, B, 14 day's extraordinary leave, without pay
Mr A B Skinner, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F Clayton, B, furl to 2-12-08
Mr A H Fawkes, B, 3 days' furl
Mr F C C Annesley, B, 5 days' furl
Mr W F Judd, B, 7 days' extraordinary leave, without pay
Ven G M Davies, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J R Middleton, B, furl commuted into leave on M C and extended 2 mo
Mr E B Elwin, M Cov, 3 days' furl
Lieut-Col B B Grayfoot, I M S, Bo, 6 moon private affairs
Capt H W Berthon, I A, Bo, 1 day on private affairs
Mr E L Sale, Bo Cov, 3 mo M C, in lieu of 6 mo previously granted
Lieut-Col F Wynch, 41 Dogras, to 21-11-08
Major F Jollie, 28 Lt Cav 4 mo
Major C H Peterson, 46 Punj, 2 mo
Major J A Deely, R E, 3 mo M C
Capt W H B Geddes, 64 Prs, 5 mo
Capt P B Sangster, 2 Lrs, 4 mo
Capt C N Macmullen, 15 Sikhs, 4 mo 3 days
Capt G K Channer, 3 GR, 6 mo M C
Capt H E Rudkin, 120 Inf, to 2-3-09
Capt F T Thompson, IMS, 3 mo study leave
Lieut F V Pogson, 9 Bhopal Inf, 3 mo
Lieut H N Colan, 67 Punj, 5 days
Lieut W W Shaw, 44 Merwara R, 3 mo M C
Lt C E Daly, 66 Punj, 4 mo M C
Lieut D I Macpherson, 10 Jats, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr M H Harrison, B Cov
Mr W H Michael, B Cov
Mr D T Chand, B
Mr H C V Sage, B
Mr S N Walker, B
Mr E D Bennett, B
Mr D W M Gumbley, B
Mr J E Leslie, B
Mr J R Middleton, B
Mr H A Kamen B
Mr F W Townsend, B
Mr J Andrew, M Cov
Mr E L Sale, Bo Cov
Mr P A Kelly, Bo
Dr S A Powell, Bo
Major F G H Sutton, 10 G R
Lieut J W H B Tyndall, 5 L Inf
Lieut H N Colan, 67 Punj

"RANJI" AND HIS PEOPLE.

Final Farewell to English Cricket.

HIS PLANS.

The "Daily Express" says:—The first-class cricketing career of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar better known as Prince Ranjitsinhji is at an end. It is extremely doubtful if the English public will ever see him in the cricket field again.

The "Express" is able to announce for the first time the future plans of the Jam Sahib, which include his impending return to India and his departure from England for a long term of years—perhaps for ever.

The sportsman Prince, who for the past six months has made his home at Shillinglee Park, Sussex, has booked his return passage to India on the boat which leaves England on December 3. Whether he will sail on this particular steamer, or on one of the two leaving either a fortnight before or a fortnight after this date, will depend on the auguries of his native priests. These will determine on just which day the omens are most propitious for his setting foot again in his own territory.

It is none the less certain that, excepting contingencies at present unforeseen, the Prince will return to India before Christmas.

The Jam Sahib's so-called "leave of absence," granted for one year only, expires on or about November 11 next. The Prince's lease of Shillinglee Park, the Sussex seat of Earl Winterton, M.P., expires next February, and no attempt will be made to renew it.

This sets at rest once and for all the idle rumours that have been industriously circulated by the friends of one or other of the rival claimants to the throne of Nawanagar, to which Prince Ranjitsinhji succeeded under such romantic circumstances.

The Prince is now in perfect health, his "sick leave" over here having enabled him to recover completely from the effects of enteric fever and asthma.

THE JAM'S DESTINY.

The Jam Sahib, much as he regrets the coming parting from England and English friends, who one and all, from the King downwards, have united to make his sojourn pleasant, is going back to India for a single reason which includes all others. He believes it to be his destiny.

Maharajah of a territory of 3,800 square miles, or about the size of Devon and Cornwall combined, and with a revenue of some £200,000, lord of 360,000 souls, to whom he is, as it were the "vicar-general," and endowed with "divine right," the Jam Sahib has a deep sense of his responsibilities, a strong faith in the possibilities of Nawanagar, a keen desire to improve the moral and, material well-being of his countrymen, and, best of all, the brains and the capacity to translate his feelings into facts.

It is just possible that at some future time—say in three or four years—the Jam may be able to pay a flying visit to this country. It is violating no confidence, however, to state that the Prince sees no prospect of unearthing any Indian team strong enough to tackle our first-class counties. At present cricket in Nawanagar is virtually confined to the Prince's old college, in which the Jam Sahib still takes a warm interest.

What are the plans and ambitions that are drawing him back irresistibly to Nawanagar? During the recent plague epidemic in Nawanagar the Jam Sahib gave an indication of his first concern, and also that he "plays the game" in a plague-ridden Indian city equally well as on the cricket grounds of England.

Thanks to his erection of new buildings outside the city at his own expense, and his tactful persuasion during the epidemic, when at the blackest hour he remained himself in the plague centre, the disease has been stamped out of Nawanagar for the first time in seven years.

Plague, then, will be one of his first concerns. The Prince recently gave orders for the construction of a grain market for Nawanagar, it having been brought to his notice that the want of such a market tends more than anything else to the dissemination of plague.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The Jam Sahib's principal plans for his people and his State may be summarised as follows:—

FOR HIS PEOPLE.

(1) Plague preventatives and other measures.

(2) Housing improvements. A City Improvement Trust has been formed for bettering conditions in the capital, which is badly built and thickly populated. Houses will be built outside the town for the lower classes of people, while the better classes will be allowed to build on the Bedi road on easy terms. The Jam Sahib has sanctioned also the expenditure of £2,000 for repairing public buildings which have been neglected for the last fifteen years. The Prince has also expressed his wish to add £466 to a sum of £1,200 collected by the people for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Jam Vibhaji, but to build instead a training school, a female hospital, and a boarding house for students coming from the Nawanagar districts.

FOR HIS STATE.

(1) Extension of the railway to one of the ports.

(2) Development of copper, coal, and pearl-fishing industries.

(3) Development still further of agriculture and silk, the chief industries of the State.

(4) Repayment of the Gondal debt of £130,000, which matures in 1911.

One of the Prince's first acts as Jam Sahib was to prohibit the discussion of any anti-British politics whatever in his territory. Such a prohibition coming from the Maharajah would have far more effect than a prohibition from other quarters, and his action is highly appreciated by the Government.

THREE PALACES.

The Jam Sahib possesses three palaces in India, besides country houses scattered all over the territory. The chief palace is at Jamnagar, and has eighty rooms containing untold wealth in gold and precious stones, as well as a wonderful council chamber built of Italian marble. This palace the Jam Sahib unselfishly permits the women of the zanana of the late Jam to occupy, contenting himself with the guest house near by, to which he has added a billiard-room.

He has an army of 5,000 troops of all arms, including has own bodyguard of picked warriors—the Jamnagar Imperial Lancers.

The Jam Sahib's life in Nawanagar is very different from that associated with the wonderful cricketer over here. Its strenuous nature may be gauged from the following table of the Prince's average day: 6.30 a. m.: Rises.

8—11 a.m.: Works steadily at correspondence.

11—12 a.m.: Tiffin.

12—5 p.m.: In council chamber and office with his Dinar and secretaries, hearing in person any complaints of his subjects. There are often as many as fifty waiting to lay their grievances before the Jam Sahib.

5—7 p.m.: Recreation—cricket, racquets, tennis, motoring, or polo.

7-30 p.m.: Dinner. Preceding this the Jam Sahib, clad in the raiment of an Eastern potentate, stands beside his throne, with his torchbearers on either side, and receives the homage of each member of his household.

9-30 p.m.: Retires.

The Jam Sahib also, three days a week, grants an audience to his chief Vizier, conferring with him as to all internal matters as well as any political questions that any arise between the State and the Government.

From November until February, however, the Jam Sahib is absent from Jamnagar on his annual "surprise" tour of districts, to make personal inquiry into the appeals and petitions recieved during the year.

The programe of this intinerary is made out in advance, nor are the officials or headmen or villagers warned before hand of his coming. After making his tour of investigation, the Jam is conducted to the chair of state, where he hears first one side of the case and then the other.

If few of the English cricket-loving public would recognise in the brilliantly dressed potentate the familiar figure in the flannels and blazer, few of his subjects would identify their ruler with the "country gentleman" in unassuming tweeds or blue serge who has occupied Shillinglee since last March.

The Jam Sahib, during his residence over here, has effected few alterations to the fine old mansion. Situated on the borders of Sussex and Surrey, in the pretty country between Petworth and Witley, the house, which is built in the early eighteenth-century style overlooks lovely valley and forest scenery. The place is admirably adapted for sport of all kinds, and the Prince has not been slow to take advantage of the fine private cricket pitch on the estate.

A QUIET HOLIDAY.

Here, with his two brothers and three cousins, who have been acting as his A.D.C.s, as well as his picturesque retinue, the Jam Sahib has been living quietly during the past six months, dividing his time between cricket, motoring, golf, tennis, shooting, and fishing. The Prince has five motor-cars over here, as well as twelve horses. Several of the horses, however, he has merely bought to take back with him to India. Earlier in the year the Jam Sahib visited the Earl of Londesborough's place in Lincolnshire with the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Westmoreland.

Recently he has been trying to take a thorough final rest in preparation for resuming his arduous duties in Nawanagar. Arnold, Hargreaves, Lees, and such other men as could be spared from their county teams, were his guests early in the season, Lilley arriving later, and the Prince's relatives enjoyed the entire benefit of their professional knowledge of the game.

The Prince on his birthday—he was thirty-six on September 10—had only a few personal friends as his guests.

It is an open secret that no incident connected with his present stay in this country has been more gratifying to the Jam Sahib than his reception, soon after his arrival, by King Edward at Buckingham Palace. The Prince has since attended Court functions on several occasions.

THE JAM'S RECORD.

The record of the Prince during his career in English first-class cricket may be summarised as follows:—

	Inns.	Runs.	Times not out	Most in an Inns.	Aver.
1893	19	439	2	58	25·82
1894	16	387	4	94	32·25
1895	39	6775	3	150	49·30
1896	55	2780	7	171*	57·44
1897	43	1940	5	260	45·05
1899	58	3159	8	197	63·18
1900	40	3065	5	275	87·57
1901	40	2468	5	285*	70·51
1902	26	1106	2	234*	46·08
1903	41	1924	7	204	56·58
1904	34	2077	6	207*	74·17
1908	28	1138	3	200	45·52
With Stoddart's team in Australia—					
1897 8	29	1372	4	189	54·88

For Sussex the Jam Sahib has been top of the averages on eight occasions including this year. His most remarkable season was eight years ago when he scored 3,065 runs in forty innings, with the grand average of 87.57. It is long ago since he scored over a century of hundreds, and he and Fry (fourteen each) have scored more 200's than any one else.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LICENSING BILL.

250,000 Men in Hyde Park.

London, Sept. 26.

To-morrow's great demonstration in Hyde Park against the Licensing Bill will be one of the most striking of recent years. No fewer than a quarter of a million people are expected to attend.

From the provinces will come more than sixty thousand men, while London will provide an enormous contingent. The majority of the speakers will be workingmen, and the rank and file of the six miles of processionists will represent to a great extent workers who can only make their voices heard on the day of rest.

In the procession will be between three hundred and four hundred banners, and two thousand three hundred bandsmen, with eighty-five bands; while over 130,000 special badges will be worn.

In the Park twenty platforms will be arranged in a great horseshoe, stretched northward from Serpentine-road, where will be No. 1 plantform to the Marble Arch, where No. 12 will be erected. Thence the platforms will curve south, No. 20 being near the superintendent's lodge.

The meetings will begin simultaneously at 4-30 p.m., and at 5-15 p.m. the resolutions will be put, after a bugle signal, as follows:—

That this National demonstration protests against the provisions of the Licensing Bill, on the grounds that it will fail to promote the cause of temperance, will violate the rights of property, which hitherto have been encouraged and recognised by the State; will tend largely to increase unemployment, and will interfere with the reasonable liberty of the community.

After the resolution has been put there will be no further speaking, and the proceedings will terminate. Wet or fine the demonstration will be held.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Never before has such a vast excursion from the provinces concentrated on the metropolis on a Sunday. The railway arrangements have been most carefully organised. On the trains there will be no dining cars, all the demonstrators will bring their own food for the journey, and the return if they think fit.

After the demonstration many refreshment houses usually closed on Sundays will be open.

Contingent represented at the various platforms will be as follows:—

No. 1, Allied Traders.
Nos. 2 and 3, South of England.
No. 4, East of England.
Nos. 5, 6, and 7, the Metropolis.
No. 8, North of England.
Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Lancashire.
Nos. 12, 13, and 14 Yorkshire.
No. 15, Home Counties.
Nos. 16, 17, and 18, Midland Counties.
No. 19, Wales.
No. 20, West of England.

One of the distinguishing features of the procession will be the Newcastle-on-Tyne contingent, over one thousand strong, fresh from the election contest.

Over two thousand officials will direct the various processions, and a large force will be on duty.

Letters expressing regret at not being able to attend the demonstration owing to previous engagements, or because they are travelling abroad, have been received from fifty-seven members of Parliament and sixteen candidates and ex-members of Parliament.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

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EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE • FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." All proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from [illegible] Vetarzo [illegible] Co., 6 [illegible] Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible]. Price [illegible] Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit brought by Mr. F. Chandler, of Mhow, against Mr. F. E. Gordon, editor, proprietor, printer, and publisher of the "Advocate of India," in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 10,000 by way of compensation for the damage sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's wrongful acts, namely the publication of incorrect and false reports in the issues of the "Advocate of India" newspaper of the 27th March, and 1st and 4th April 1908, and costs.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Robertson opened the pleadings by reading the plaint, the written statement, etc.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is employed in Government service at Mhow as the manager of a military farm there. The defendant is the editor, proprietor, printer and publisher of a daily evening newspaper, the "Advocate of India and Asian Age," which has a large circulation in different parts of India, including Mhow and its neighbourhood. In 1907, a suit No. 917 of 1907 was brought in the High Court by the firm of Esoofally Russoolji against one E. A. Fisk and Co. The plaintiff denied that he was a partner in the firm of E. A. Fisk and Co., and denied that he was liable for the monies claimed in the suit. On the 16th January 1908, the suit appeared on the board for hearing as a short cause, when a decree was passed against E. A Fisk, and the suit against the plaintiff was transferred to the long cause list. The suit came on for hearing against the plaintiff on the 23rd, 26th, and 27th March 1908 before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, and on the 27th March 1908 the suit was dismissed against the present plaintiff with costs; and his defence was upheld. The defendant published in the "Advocate of India," on the evening of the 27th March, what purported to be a report of the case and alleged, contrary to the fact, that the case was proceeding. On the 1st April 1908, four days after the suit had been dismissed with costs, the defendant published an alleged report of the case, in which the defendant falsely alleged that a decree had been passed against the present plaintiff for the amount claimed in the suit with costs. It appeared from the reports in the defendant's paper that the present plaintiff had put in a false defence on oath in the said suit, that he was in insolvent circumstances, and that his false defence had been disbelieved by the Court. The reports of the case in the defendant's paper were read by many of the plaintiff's friends and acquaintances and others, who knew the plaintiff by reputation. Plaintiff had informed his friends of the real result of the suit; and when the report appeared in the defendant's paper, they were led to suspect that the plaintiff had lied to them. Plaintiff's reputation and credit were much injured by the report spread broadcast by the defendant that plaintiff's defence to the suit had been disbelieved, and a decree passed against him with costs. Plaintiff was in consequence of the report called upon for an explanation by his superiors, and suffered much anxiety and pain of mind by reason of the said false report in the defendant's paper. On the 3rd April 1908, the plaintiff's solicitors sent a letter to the defendant, of which no notice was taken. On the 8th April, the plaintiff's solicitors sent another notice. No reply was received, but a reporter called and said a correction had been made in the defendant's paper of the 4th April 1908. Plaintiff said that the alleged correcton was no correction at all, but on the contrary referred to another suit, which was tried on the 31st March 1908, and had no connection with the said suit No. 917 of 1907, and to which the plaintiff was not a party, and falsely implied that the case to which the plaintiff was a party, had not been disposed of, but was awaiting trial in the long cause list. The said reporter, on being informed that the correction would not be accepted, requested the plaintiff's solicitors to dictate a form of correction, which was done, and the reporter promised to have the same inserted in the defendant's paper the same evening. No such correction, however, appeared, but the defendant's Sub-Editor wrote on the 9th April a letter to the plaintiff's solicitors. Plaintiff said that the alleged correction made matters worse. Those who read it could not reconcile the same with the plaintiff's statement that the suit had been decided in his favour; and the plaintiff's bona fides were doubted, his veracity impugned, his reputation and credit suffered, and he was caused much anxiety and pain of mind. Plaintiff was caused much trouble and vexation, both officially and privately. Further correspondence took place. It was not until the 29th May 1908 that the defendant inserted in his paper a correction, stating that the suit had been dismissed against the plaintiff with costs. The reports complained of were widely published, were false and malicious, wholly without justification, libellous of the plaintiff, and calculated to do him much harm, and in fact did him much harm. After the defendant had been informed by the plaintiff's solicitor's letter of the 3rd April of the real facts he continued to ignore the same and did not correct his false statements for about six weeks. Plaintiff claimed from the defendant Rs. 10,000 damages by reason of the defendant's wrongful acts.

The defendant, together with his written statement, deposited in Court the sum of Rs. 250, which sum, he said, was a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim in this suit. The defendant also offered to pay the plaintiff's taxed costs of the suit down to and inclusive of the filing of the written statement. Subject as aforesaid, the defendant said that the average daily circulation of the "Advocate of India" in Mhow and its neighbourhood, as at the date of the incident mentioned in the plaint, was about 30 copies only. Defendant admitted the statements made in several paras of the plaint, and said that the suit 917 of 1907 was proceeding when the defendant's reporter left the Court and when he sent in his report to the press, and that the report published on the 27th March 1908 was a correct report of the nature of the claim of the plaintiff and the contentions of the plaintiff and second defendant in the said suit. Defendant admitted that the report of the first April 1908 was quite contrary to the facts, but he did not admit that it was a necessary inference from the reports in the "Advocate of India" that the plaintiff had put in a false defence on oath in suit 917 of 1907, or that the plaintiff was in insolvent circumstances, or that the plaintiff's false defence had been disbelieved by the Court. Defendant said that suit 917 of 1907 was fully and correctly reported in other papers on the 28th March, whereby full publicity was given as to the real facts. Defendant admitted receipt of the letter of 3rd April, but said it was not correct that no notice was taken of it. In consequence of the letter, a correction was inserted in the "Advocate of India" of the 4th April, but the said correction was, owing to inadvertence, incorrect and incomplete and insufficent. No reply was written to the letter of the 3rd April, because it was thought that the publication of a correction would render a reply unnecessary. Defendant admitted the statements made in several paras of the plant, and said that the sub-editor came to write the letter of the 9th April, because he was not aware of the incorrectness of the "correction" but thought that the "correction" was a sufficient explanation, because he was under the belief that the plaintiff's solicitors ground of complaint was merely that a copy of the issue of the "Advocate of India" of the 4th April had not been sent to the plaintiff's solicitors. By his letter of 27th April, defendant asked plaintiff's solicitors to send some approved form of further correction for insertion in the "Advocate of India," but the plaintiff's solicitors did not reply to the letter till the 18th May, when they declined to do as the defendant had suggested. Defendant denied that any of the reports in the "Advocate of India" were malicious, and said that they were made by the defendant's regular reporter in the ordinary course of the business and bona fide, and were published by the defendant bona fide.

Mr. Kirkpatrick raised a number of issues, chief among which was whether it appeared from the reports in the defendant's paper that the plaintiff had put in a false defence on oath in the suit therein referred to; that he was in insolvent circumstances; and that his false defence had been disbelieved by the Court?

Mr. Robertson stated shortly the facts of the case and read the correspondence that had passed between the solicitors to the parties.

His lordship said there could not be any doubt that there was a misstatement in the report. His lordship asked Mr. Robertson whether, supposing the defendant published in his paper the plaint and its annexures and the result of the suit, it would meet his client's object.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: We don't deny for a moment that a wrong report was published.

A consultation took place between the legal advisers of the parties.

Mr. Robertson: We wish it to be made clear that there was a mistake in the report.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: O yes, it was a mistake.

His lordship finally passed the following decree in the case:—By consent, on the defendants' undertaking to publish in his paper, within the next week, the plaint and its annexures, and the written statement, and result of the suit, a decree is passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 250 and taxed costs of the suit. Plaintiff to withdraw the Rs. 250 paid into Court by the defendant.

A COMMISSIONER, A LAW TOUT, AND A PLEADER.

HAZARIMAL LUMBAJI, a Marwari shroff and a Municipal Commissioner of Thana; Vasodeo Moreshwar, Nifadkar, a law tout of Bhewandi; and Raghunath Shripad Sule, a pleader of the Thana District, were charged before Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Session Judge of Thana, with cheating Karsandas Bhawan, a minor with great expectations of coming into property worth half a lakh of rupees, in respect of a mortgage bond for Rs. 5,000, executed by Karsandas on 17th June 1907. All the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. An appeal by Government was filed in the High Court, and it was disposed of yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.

Differing from the assessors, the Sessions Judge, after forty days' hearing, acquitted all the accused, on 21st December, on the ground that the direct evidence, the conduct of the accused, and the manner in which the transaction was booked, did not enable him to hold that the prosecution had made out their case. The Sessions Judge remarked that it was true the Rs. 5,000 were not paid to the complainant, but the very first statement made by the Marwari, accused No. 1, about the amount, (an entry about which was also found), was that Rs. 1,000 he had kept as bonus for himself No. 1 as creditor; Rs. 900 for interest in advance; Rs. 1,000 were reserved for No. 3, the pleader Sule's fee; Rs.500 set apart as honorarium for Niphadkar, No. 2; Rs. 500 were held over for miscellaneous expenses; while Rs. 1,100 were kept for Court fee stamp, to enable the complainant to file a suit against the trustees of his estate, who had been treating him very badly. So the Rs. 5,000 were accounted for; the amount was kept as a sort of deposit against the forthcoming litigation against the trustees; it was a case of payment deferred. But, added Mr. De Souza, the conduct of No. 3 Sule, the pleader, was so unworthy of his profession, that further enquiry was necessary to determine whether he had not rendered himself amenable to the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court. A notice was ordered to be issued against him to show cause why he should not be dealt with.

Against this decision, the Government appealed. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the appeal. Mr. M. Gupte, pleader, appeared for the complainant Karsandas. Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the Marwari No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 appeared in person.

Mr. Justice Heaton gave the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that Karsondas was tricked into signing the deed; he was misled into the belief that he would get the Rs. 5,000. That was equivalent to finding that the Marwari No. 1 was guilty of cheating. As regarded No. 3, the pleader, he had failed to obtain satisfactory security from Karsandas for the payment of his fee; he was relying on No. 1 to pay it. From the books of No. 1 it appeared that he had undertaken to pay the fee in the event of the following conditions being fulfilled:—The suit against the trustees was to be a success for Karsandas; possession of the trust-property was to be recovered; and Rs. 5,000 was to be recovered by No. 1 from Karsandas. No.3, the pleader, was under the impression that he would receive his fee without the fulfilment of these conditions; so he also was deceived by the Marwari No. 1. As regarded Nifadkar, No. 2, it did not appear that he stood the chance to gain from the transaction with No. 1. So that, although Nos. 2 and 3 were parties who took active part in the transactions which led to the execution of the mortgage-deed for Rs.5,000, it did not appear that they were very likely to be pecuniarily benefited. The evidence, on the whole, would incline him (Mr. Justice Heaton) to justify their conviction to a certain extent; but then there were other deterrent circumstances. No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Acquittal of Nos. 2 and 3 was upheld.

PARTNERSHIP LIABILITIES.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor have pronounced judgment in the case of Balkrishna and Damodar, sons of Savleram, who were plaintiffs and appellants; and Laxminarayen Rampartab, and his partner in a ginning factory at Nagar, named Tulsiram Balaji Patack, were defendants and respondents.

Tulsiram had, on a mortgage of his share of the property, raised from the plaintiffs Rs. 8,579. This claim was awarded by Mr. Karpuram Mehta, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, from the sale-proceeds of the factory, after the deduction of certain first charges, which he directed must take precedence. The costs of the parties were to be paid, after the payment to the first defendant of Rs. 3,324, advanced by him as a loan to the factory, with interest. Then the balance was to be divided between the two defendants equally; but with the exception that No. 2 should get Rs. 109-5 more than No. 1, as his share of the division. Allotted share of No. 2 should be handed over to the plaintiffs, in satisfaction of their debt-amount, Rs. 8,579, with interest; should the share fall short of the required amount, plaintiffs to recover it from No. 2 personally, and from his other estate.

Mr. G.S. Rao appeared for the plaintiff appellants, who had appealed against the above decision; Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, appeared for defendant respondent No. 1; Mr. D. R. Patwardhan appeared for No. 2.

The Chief Justice, in the course of the Court's judgment, said that the reason why the plaintiff-appellants were anxious to get a decree upon the footing of the book-value of the moiety of the ginning-factory, was that owing to the stoppage of the factory in consequence of the filing of this suit, the machinery and the building had deteriorated to such an extent that if sold now they would not realise the price as would enable the plaintiff-appellents to get payment of their mortgage-debt out of No. 2 defendant-respondent's moiety of the sale-proceeds. The decree of the lower Court, being correct, must be upheld. It would be most unfair to allow plaintiff-appellants at this stage to take advantage of the clause 8 in the partnership-deed, which they had ignored uptill now; after giving the go-by to the clause, they were not entiled now to ask for the book-value of the mortgaged moiety of the ginning factory on 10th May 1904, the date on which the stipulated six months' notice would have expired.

Decree confirmed with costs; appeal dismissed.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

Merchant takes Poison.

AT the West View, Colaba, an inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, on view of the body of Mr. M. Pfaff, (30), a well known German merchant in Bombay.

Evidence before the Coroner showed that the deceased gentleman appeared to have been in a depressed state of mind of late, but there was nothing to suggest that he was in monetary difficulties.

On Thursday morning he went out telling his boy that he was dining out that evening. He told the servant to take his evening dress to the Bombay Club at 5 p. m. But he returned home in a few minutes. At 10-45 a. m. he ordered a bottle of champagne, and told the servant that he had a severe headache and wanted rest. He went to bed shutting the doors of his room. As he did not come out of bed until 7 o'clock in the evening the servant entered the room and tried to wake him up. He found him unconscious.

Mr. Brandenburg, the gentleman who lived in the same building, returning home at 8 o'clock in the evening, was aprised of the circumstances. He called Dr. A. Smith who treated him for an hour or so, but Mr. Pfaff expired at 9 o'clock without regaining consciousness. The doctor was of opinion that he died from opium or morphia poisoning. An empty bottle of champagne and a small empty phial were found on the table near his bed.

Mr. Pfaff, who was only thirty years of ago, was a very successful business man in Bombay as the head of Messrs Wolf's. About a year ago he had the misfortune to be thrown out of his trap on Queen's Road, the result of the accident being a long illness and an operation which rendered him slightly lame. Mr. Pfaff was a part owner of the horse "Court Martial" with which he recently had some successes on the Poona Turf.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of suicide by taking a narcotic poison while in a state of temporary insanity.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Famine at an End.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Except in a few isolated districts the famine is now over. Relief works were closed a fortnight ago in the United Provinces and to-day's "Gazette" notifies that they have now been closed also in Bengal and the Central Provinces and that village relief in the latter area will cease next week. Only 58,000 persons, mostly in Bengal and the Central Provinces, are still in receipt of gratuitous assistance, Prices show little change, a slight downward tendency in Bengal not being yet paralleled in the United Provinces and the rates everywhere remaining very high. Prospects, however, are excellent for the winter crops, so this state of things cannot continue.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 7th October:—

Good rain during week in parts Kanara, moderate in parts Kathiawar and Karnatak, slight in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Deccan and Mahi Kantha. Rainfall generally sufficient, but more needed in places for kharif crops and rabi cultivation and would everywhere be welcome. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Sind and withering for want of moisture in parts Kaira, Kanara, West Khandesh and Nasik. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting in progress in paris Sind, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, Deccan, Belgaum and Gujarat, Native States. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Poona and Baroda. Sowing continues in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak and Gujarat Native States. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary, except in Karnatak where fallen. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 28 to 40 per cent, in Gujarat 20 to 50 per cent., in Konkan 22 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 39 to 52 per cent., and in Karnatak 27 to 41 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 26th ultimo: gratuitous—Panch Mahals 366, West Khandesh 1,495, Nasik 1,995, Ahmednagar 2,419, Poona 333, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 760, Jath 111.

SPORTING NEWS.

MANCHESTERS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, October 7.

The last Boxing Tournament that the 1st Manchesters will hold in Secunderabad prior to the departure of the Regiment for Kamptee at the end of the current month, commenced at Trimulgherry on Monday evening in the presence of nearly two thousand spectators, while that number was exceeded on the following evening.

The band of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Jones, was present on both evenings.

The ring officials were Captain Houston, A. V.C. Sergt.-Major O'Brien and Qr.-Master Sergt. Finnery, and Qr.-Master Sergt. Body, R. H. A.,

The following are the results of the two nights boxing:—

8ST. 7LBS. NOVICES.

Gr. Hainey, R. F. A., beat Pte. Conway, Manchesters.

Pte. Crane, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Metcalfe.

Pte. Teale, Manchesters, beat Pte. Brooks, Manchesters.

Pte. Westly, Manchesters, beat Gr. Harvey, R. F. A.

Pte. Howard, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Wright, Manchesters.

Pte. Sulton, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Jones, 13th Hussars.

Lce.-Corpl. Watson, Manchesters, beat Pte. Redman, Manchesters.

Pte. Seale, Manchesters, beat Pte. Darkes, Manchesters.

Gr. Hocking, R. F. A., beat Pte. Thompson, Manchesters.

Pte. Crane, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Gladwell Manchesters.

Pte. Burke, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Gobby, Royal Fusiliers.

BANTAMS.

Pte. Ince, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte, Murray, 13th Hussars.

Lce.-Corpl. Povan, Manchesters, beat Pte. Foulkes, Manchesters.

Pte. Johnson, Manchesters, beat Volunteer Regan Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

Pte. Caley, Manchesters, beat Pte Lacey, Manchesters.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Cranstone, Manchesters, beat Pte Bevan Manchesters.

Sergt. Smith, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Dibbs, Manchesters.

Pte. Cordwell, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Quinn, Manchesters.

Lce. Corpl. McLoughlin, Manchesters, beat Pte. Robinson, Manchesters.

Sergt. Smith, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte Henson, Manchesters (awarded good loser's prize).

Pte. Rounds, Manchesters, beat Pte. Kershaw, Manchesters.

Pte. Hearne, Royal Fusiliers, beat Cadet Weston, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, who was awarded a best loser's prize of Rs. 10.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Hughes, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Cooper, Manchesters.

Pte. Smith, Royal Fusiliers, beat Lce.-Corpl. Melville, 13th Hussars. A big surprise.

10ST. 7LBS. NOVICES.

Gr. Turner, R.F.A., beat Pte. Henderson, Manchesters.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Waters, Manchesters, beat Gr. Studdon, 9th Ammunition Column.

Gr. Hicks, R. F. A., beat Pte. Brown, Manchesters.

THREE-ROUND CONTEST FOR MANCHESTER'S BELT.

Pte. Cooper beat Pte. Larkin.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Dvr. Riddle, R. F. A., beat Pte. Jennings, Manchesters.

A Silver Cup has been presented by the Rev. C. D. Giles, for presentation to the Regiment scoring the most points in the Tournament; one point to count in every Open Competition, and half a point for every win in the Novices Competitions.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY 10TH OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME.

4-0 P.M.	(1)	220 yds. flat Race—"G" Co. only (Marching order)
4-15 „	(2)	Putting the Shot.
4-30 „	(3)	Hurdle Race (all heats).
4-45 „	(4)	High Jumps.
5-0 „	(5)	¼ Mile Flat Race (challenge cup).
5.15 „	(6)	100 yds. Flat Race (all heats).
5-40 „	(7)	Obstacle Race—Rugby Football players (challenge cup).
6-0 „	(8)	Tug of War (all heats).

There will be a band playing.

When at first it was heard that after a lapse of three years a revival of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting was to take place general satisfaction was expressed, and the number of entries the Honorary Secretaries have secured practically assures its success. Messrs. Stileman and Saxby have worked hard during the series of Mud Sports that have become so popular, and it is to be hoped that their energies in this new direction will result in the Athletic Meeting again becoming a regular annual fixture.

The first portion takes place to-day on the Gymkhana Maidan, and so satisfactory are the entries that several of the events will have to be run off in heats, the finals of which will be decided on the concluding date, Saturday.

One is glad to see that no less than nineteen have entered for the Marathon Race, for which the Hon'ble A. Hill-Trevor has been sporting enough to present the prize, and Col. R. W. L. Dunlop another for the first member of "G" Company B. V. R. to complete the course. This will be run over a five-mile route on Wednesday at 5-45 p. m., whilst during the interval an obstacle race is to be competed for by the Gymkhana chokras.

The course of the Marathon Race will be as follows: —Start at Esplanade Road, across 116th ground, through Marine Lines Road into Queen's Road over the marine foot-bridge along the sea-face to the New-Bridge and then to French Bridge, and back again over the same course.

The Meeting is under Amateur Athletic Association Rules, and competitors should note that if late they are liable to disqualification.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Postponed for Want of Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

The Aga Khan Motor Competition which was to have been held this coming Sunday has been indefinitely postponed owing to paucity of entries.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia" Oct. 9.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander Haughton, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 25th September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Stubbs, Mr and Mrs L M
Sim, Mrs G G and infant
Walker, Capt J W and Mrs and infant
King, Lt and Mrs J H S
Toomey, Mr and Mrs G W
Conny, Lt and Mrs J de L
Saw, Mr and Mrs R
Middlemas, Lt G de S
Barton, Miss E F
Bidick, Major and Mrs G
Purton, Mr H H
Crect, Mr and Mrs A T and child
Bell, Major L M
Murray, Mr V W
Neale, Miss D
Burn, Mrs G C
Walker, Mr and Mrs G Carson
Walker, Miss M
Walker, Miss
Anthony, Mr A C
Pearce, Miss W R
Taylor, Major G A
Costle, Mr F C
King, Major S W
Waller, Mr H W L
McCurdie, Mr and Mrs W S
Bray, Mr E
Lobb, Mr C
Gundry, Mr V
Allen, Mrs R
Roddam, Miss
Mitchell, Mr W H
Phillips, Mr W
Burns Mr W
Treivor, Mr and Mrs R Q
Vibart, Lt J H
Barton-Smith, Miss G U
Smith, Mr A C
Tillen, Mr J H
Friend, Mr L C
Thomas, Mr J
Miller, Mrs W and children
Benbrooke, Miss F
Neale, Miss D
Crook, Mrs E M
Ninis, Mrs E E
Cole, Miss

Burr, Miss
Philips, Mr A
Carson, Miss J
Stevens, Mr W A
Robertson, Mrs and 2 children
Reeves, Mrs and child
Chaplin, Mrs and children
Steptoe, Miss and infant
Boyd, Mr Jas
Boyd, Miss E
Kitts, Mr John and Mrs
Godfrey, Miss E
Bakes, Mr R
Turner, Mrs
Benning. Miss
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Spiller, Mrs D
Allfrey, Miss B
Sitwell, Capt W S
Rose, Miss Ada M
Bullock, Miss D
Paterson, Miss D O
Keith, Miss M
Smith, Mr and Mrs G H
Brown, Mr W H
Jennings, Mrs W E and child
Herbert, Miss
Wetherell, Mr H
Courts, Mr W C
Pollit, Miss C
Armfield, Mrs
McPherson, Miss
Morrison, Lt R P
Rackstraw, Mr G
Miller, Mr W
Campbell, Mr R A
Townshend, Mrs
Stevens, Mr W
Burns, Mr Henry
Lang, Miss
King, Mrs and child
Lang, Miss E
Griffin, Mr S W
Brand, Miss E
Robinson, Miss
Maguire, Mr and Mrs W C
Caraprat, Mrs
Corbyn, Lt and Mrs M M C L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Tompkins, Mr and Mrs H J
Smellie, Mr and Mrs J H
Moseley, Mr C H
Annon, Mr W C
Burlton, Major and Mrs B
Sydney Jones, Mr and Mrs H and child
Payne, Mr and Mrs C F
Steele, Mr W R
Gordon, Major L A C
Ingram, Mr & Mrs G C W
Pratt, Mr C
Davison, Lt Col W P
Bromage, Mr J M
Brass, Mr A J
Warner, Mr H R
Wilcocks, Lady
Dixon, Mr and Mrs C W
Warden, Comdr S L
Edwards, Major S M
Brown, Col and Mrs E H and infant
Arnold, Rev H Lloyd
Arnold, Mrs
Strange, Col R G
Hance, Mr H M
Silver, Mr A W
Murray, Mr V
Whittey, Mr L S
Greer, Mr W
Swan, Mr J A L
Manley, Capt E N
Peattie, Mr M H
Campbell, Lt Col and Mrs J F B
Campbell, Miss
Channer, Miss C C
Tegart, Mr C
Steele, Col S G
Wise, Mr G M
Walker, Gilbert, Mr T
Muggendge, Mr and Mrs H C
Lyon, Major H
Shearer, Mr and Mrs B S and infant
Beatson, Col and Mrs H C
Taylor, Mr and Mrs Thos
Dawson, Mr and Mrs J A
Donald, Mr D
Cox, Mr G C A
Keightley, Mr B
Chakravasti, Mr and Mrs
Muckerji, Mrs
Spink, Mr W J S
Swayne, Mrs H W
Denchars, Mr and Mrs G
Pratt, Mr C H
Huddeston, Mr G
Macnamara, Capt A E
Parsons, Mrs
Askwith, Col J B
Barge, Mr K
Douglas, Lt Col J A
Nicol, Mr B H
Dean, Mr J S
Bull, Mr E J
Fermour, Mr L C
Fyson, Mr H
Colter, Mr G deP
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs W C
Macpherson, Miss S
Macpherson, Miss T
Robertson, Mrs R
Kelly, Mr P A
Paterson, Lt G H
Cremmins, Mr and Mrs A E
Mansell, Mr R V
Rawle, Col and Mrs Brooke
Crosthwaite, Mr and Mrs H K

Manderson, Lt R W
Smith, Capt E P D
Nicholls, Col and Mrs
Bovill, Mr W J
Sparkes, Mrs
Tucker, Mr E
Turnbull, Mr G
Price, Mr Jas
Leslie, Mr J E
Courtice, Rev J R A
Nightingale, Mr and Mrs G H
Symonds, Maj & Mrs C W
Hudson, Major C T
Canji, Mr S D
Moloobhoy, Mr G
Nensey, Mr D
Rahimtoola, Hon Mr
Barodawala, Hon S C
Lord Bishop of Calcutta
Copleston, Mrs and Miss
Wardrop, Capt A E
Warne, Mr B F W
Russ, Mr H B
Gordon, Mrs
Itachini, Mr A P J
Broome, Mr L P
Ditmos, Major A K
Shearer, Mr G
Stephenson, Rev H S
O'Keefe, Col and Mrs M W
Crosthwaite, Miss
Williamson, Mr N
Ommaney, Capt F M
Westmacott, Mr L S
Williams, Mr C D
Hormusjee, Mr K B
Brierley, Capt C J
Bennett, Mr F D
Taylor, Mr A R
Smith, Mr L
Lincoln, Miss M
Anderson, Lt L M
Harker, Capt T H
Woodhouse, Mr L
Macdonald, Mr W
Robertson, Mr J F
Manley, Mr E L
Hill, Capt F J
Patel, Mr D K
May, Mr A J
Ommaney, Mrs F M
Bamonji, Mr S B
Bate, Mr F R F
Taylor, Mr J
Whistler, Col A
Guise, Mr A
Livesay, Mr H
Livesay, Mr T
Pritchard, Major A G
King, Mr
Carter, Major C M
Sobrani, Mr H H C
Carson, Miss
Clifford, Mr W B
Gupta, Dr D M
Mcarthur, Mr A W
Jacklin, Mr F
Kirkman, Mr W D
Flemin, Mr F J
Philps, Mr P G
Medlicott, Mr H
Baxter, Mr S D
Corbyn, Major H
Thompson, Miss S M
Lawrence, Major H D
Crook, Mrs G M
Castle, Mr F C
Rahimtullah, Mr S
Dadabha, Mr S
Thomas, Mrs
Knyvett, Mr W A

FROM BRINDISI.

Hankin, Mr A C
Patterson, Mr C C
Evatt, Brig Genl J F
Fleming, Col J M
Woolcombe, Brig Genl
Ellis, Mr E H
Pink, Col F J

Stafford, Col H L
Broom, Mr J T
Phillips, Major I R
Allewin, Miss E F
Holmes, Mr G
Gordon, Mr A D

FROM PORTSAID.

Jones, Mr C M
Nawab of Janjira
Fyzee, Mr A H
Lackham, Dr H

Subedar Mr S H Bin Sidi
Begum of Janjira
Fyzee, Miss
Sangster, Mr & Mrs W P

FOR KARACHI.

Tanner, Major C O
Smith, Lt G V H
Mann, Miss J A
Stannell, Col
Longmoor, Mr C A
Younghusband, Revd O
Gwatkin, Lt A
Lang, Miss
Lang, Miss G
daCosta, Major J

Kotewal, Mr S P
Boyd, Mr and Mrs K
Tilsley, Mr C
Ahern, Capt D
Milne, Mr R D
Dinshaw, Mr E R
Watkis, Major Genl H B
Watkis, Mrs and child
Ellis, Mr S F
Sitwell, Lt W H

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Arabia," Oct. 10.

The P. & O. Co's steamer "Arabia," Captain T. Leigh will sail to-day for London &c., with the English Mail of the 10th October a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Abadd, Mr A
Bayley, Mr G H
Barnett, Mr H de Ferry
Bhargava, Mr B M P
Bhargava, Mr B B S
Bhargava, Mr B A P
Bown Mr F E
Bosse, Mr J H L
Bolsis Mr and Mrs and infant
Blackwood Rev and Mrs H and 2 children
Bookless Mr
Bryant, Mr E Wadron
Boxtel, Monsier A de
Campbell, Mr I S
Cavendish, Mrs W H
Clements, General
Clery, Mrs
Cumming, Mr and Mrs J H
Demetriade, Mr E C
de Verry, Mr E

Lookman, Ven Arebda
Lumsden, Mr
Loaki, Elliot Lady
Maddocks, Mrs and 4 children
Machlachlan, Mrs
MacVean, Mr, child, and infant
Macphail, Miss A M
Masey, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mrs
Maconachee,
Mahomed, Mr A B P
McNeill, Mr F
Moody, Miss
Nigel Paton, Mr
Nelson, Mr A H
Neill, Mr P
Narain Mr B
Oliver, Miss D
Orme, Mr A A
Peachy, Mr W P

de Verry, Mrs and child
Eccles, Mr and Mrs E
Farmer, Mr R H
Fletcher, Mr A S
Fyfe, Mr
Giles, Mr H E
Grant, Capt S F L
Gibson, Mr H M
Gray, Mr P B
Hardy, Mrs R
Hartley, Mr and Mrs W
Hill, Maj and Mrs H B
Hind, Miss E S
Hind, Miss Sinclair
Hodgeon, Mr W T
Hutchinson, Mr C M
Hembry, Mrs 2 children and infant
Herbert, Maj and Mrs Claude
Herbert, Mrs C
Inglis Mr
Jelf, Mr A R
Jooselyn, Mr J
Khan, Mr A B
Langton, Mr R L G
Lawrence, Capt
Le Merchant, Col B St J

Phillips, Col and Mrs A L
Peel Mrs
Powar, Miss Sundrabai
Prasad, Mr B
Richmond Mr, Mrs and child
Robinson Mrs and infant
Sarkies, Mr and Mrs J C
Sharma, Mr G
Simmonds, Mr C
Smyth, Major Skeffington
Snadder, Mr M
Scarr, Mr
Sorokins Mr
Singh Mr J N
Trewly, Mrs
Tipper, Mrs and 2 children
Urquhart, Mr A M
Vunder Gacht Capt G T
Ward, Mr and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr C
Wootton, Rev and Mrs C W
Wilkie Col D
Wilkie Mrs
Wilkie Miss

Per s.s. "Nera" Oct 9.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Nera" will sail to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 12 45 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting shed, at 10-30 a.m. with all their baggage.

Colombo.—Mr Pareto, Mr C W Warden, Rev Father Coulet, Rev Father Leveil, Rev Father Rochet, Rev Father Cambaluzier, Rev Father Arnault.

Fremantle.—Mr Dufrancon, Mr R H Chose.

Adelaide.—Mr and Mrs de Mazure and family.

Melbourne—Mr Plumb, Dr and Mrs Makintosh, Mr L Parell, Mrs de Leon, Mr. and Miss Barriere.

Sydney.—Mr W Puech, Miss Perry, Rev Father Flood, Rev Father Tatteon, Rev Sister Theodule Flood, Rev Sister Therese Cretin, Mr E Kyser, Mr J R Laird, Rev Sister Antonia, Rev Sister Berthe, Mrs L Martin, Seven officers and 18 Marines of the B I S N Co.

Noumea.—Mr and Mrs de Bechade and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Blondean and son, Mr Vennat, Mr Canolle, Sisters, Mechtelde and Clande, Mrs Gosserand and Poulhes, Revs Father de Fenaye, Sister Othilde Lagreze, Mr and Mrs Scherding and baby, Mr de Baillau and son, Mr Baunier, Mrs Yve Lucien and 7 children, Mr and Mrs Robin, Mrs Prat, Mr Larroque, Mr Bandony, Mr Dubois, Mr and Mrs Pignoux and 2 children.

Kobe.—Mr Idzumi, Mr Y Agawa.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Indian Civilians of the Central Provinces are admitted to high proficiency and degree of honour examinations in Marathi on the same conditions as corresponding Bombay Officers.

Major J. Chayton White, I.M.S., is confirmed as Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

Lieutenant D. K. Edgar, R.E., reverts to Military employ.

Dr. D. B. Spooner is confirmed as Superintendent Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle.

Capt F.P. Mackie I.M.S., is placed on special duty with the Royal Society Commission on Sleeping Sickness in Uganda.

Capt. H, Emslie Smith, I.M,S., is posted to the Chemical Examiner's Department, Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. Morton is confirmed as Inspector of Signalliing, Imperial Service Troops.

The Appointment of Mr. H. Uchlinger as acting Swedish Consul, Bombay, is recognised.

Assistant-Surgeon J. N. Turner is posted as Civil Surgeon, Gangtok.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raja Mahomed Ali Muhammad, Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad, Oudh, is gazetted to be an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council.

Mr. T. J. Robertson, Indian Law Reporter, Bombay, has six months' leave, Mr. W. L. Weldon to act.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander T. A. L. De. Berry officiates is Port Officer, Bombay, vice Beaumont on twelve months' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr, W. C, K. Berrie from leave is posted to O, and R, Railway as Executive Engineer.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Crawley is posted to the Madras Presidency and Major J. W. H. Lyon to the Bengal Presidency as Cantonment Magistrates.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—B. Scott, T. H. Henderson, and G. H. C. Colomb.

Captains to be Majors:—W. H. Norman, G. B. Stanford, H, G. Young, K. E. Nangle, T. L. Ormiston, H. W. Berthon, S. H. E. Nicholas, W. F. C. Musgrave, A. C. Gabbett, H. J. Riddell, F. E. Coningham, and A. E. Sealy.

I.M.S. Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels:—H. E. Drake-Brockman, W. B. Lane, P. J. Lumsden, and S. E. Prall.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

Bombay List Conductors T. Rogers and M. W. Tyler each receive a step in promotion.

Conductors G. Leaff, G. Craig and H. Loane are transferred to the pension establishment.

The following retirements are notified:—Colonel G. J. Kellie, I.M.S., from 15th instant; Captain D, Stell, I.M.S., from 1st proximo; Lieutenant R, H Gibson resigns from August last; Hon, Captain R. Cubbon retires from 22nd August last.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR the writer who, in "The Jungle," exposed the Chicago packing house horrors, has completed a new novel, entitled "The Money Changers," the English rights of which have been acquired for immediate publication by Mr. John Long. Advance copies of the American edition have already reached the hands of the American reviewers, and the Press of that country is ringing with the accusations which Mr. Upton Sinclair brings against the scandals perpetrated by American financial magnates. Mr. Sinclair describes, from the inside, the causes of the recent financial panics in America; the ever-rising tide of callous corruption, morally and politically, which goes so far as to supply defective armour plates for use on battleships, and to destroy the evidence of the charge by arson; and the relentless persistency with which women are hunted down by the American millionaire. Many of the characters are only slightly disguised and will be easily recognised. Mr. Upton Sinclair has written a novel of world-wide interest in which the human note is uppermost, but which also contains a searching criticism of society as it is constituted at the present day.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

485-08. Pestonjee R and K F Chandbi vs F. F. Gordon Crawford B and Co.
6-07 S A Tyabji Mahomed alias Mahomedbhai Hasonalli vs A M Jiwanji and Co. Thakurdas and Co.

Testamentary suit.

32-07 Ardeser H D and Co Minocher Peroshaw Dady Setna vs Dadabhoy Nowroji Dady Setna Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

586-07 Malvi H M and R Rodidas Lakhji and others vs Shrikisson Budrinarayen a firm Tyabji D and Co.
540-07 F P Pavri Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow Mulla and M.
94-05 Khunderao L and M Mirja Saheb Abdoolally Mirja Saheb Sarafally vs Rahematbai widow M R Vakil.
702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola, in person.
606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.
932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji and others C P D'Cunha.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rastonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson and others vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Mansuklal J and H.
423-06 Makurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady and others Ardesher H D and Co.
707-06 Kanga and P Cowasji Fakirji Sidhva vs Bomanjee Eduljl Kashinath Wadia G and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabai widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed I Mahimtula and others Ardesher H D and Co.
359-08 Mehta D and D Alidina Laduck Damji vs Meherali Moledina and others Kanga and P.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

500-03 Payne and Co for M H Aboo and others vs Haji E H Aboo.
482-04 M B Chothia Sarabai and others Hormosji N Vakil and others.
724-08 Nanu H and Co Nowji J Gamadia vs Hormusji F D Wacha and others Bicknell M and R.
577-08 Mirza M and M Mahomed bin S Essa bin Khaliffa vs Ahmed bin S E bin Khaliffa and others Thakurdas and Co.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji P Barucha vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
86-08 Thakurdas and Co R Modangopal vs R Jankiram and others Dikshit D and S.
948-07 Hiralal and Co Shrichandra Prabhavati V Maharaj vs Sri Goverdhanbalji Maharaj Bhaishanker K and G.
654-07 Payne and Co Haji Esmail H Essa and others vs Khatizabai and others.
253-07 Little and Co R Ghanshiamdas and others vs H Esmailji Payne and Co.
731-07 T A Ghandy Russell Cambridge vs G G Craige.
23-08 Kanga and P Abdool H Rajbhoy vs Ismail Abdoolally and others Jamshedji R and D.
295-08 Wadia G and Co Talakchand Munraj vs Chihaldas Lallubhai Thakurdas and Co.
154-04 Hiralal and Co. S K Gopinath vs P Shunker Prasad.
211-04 Hiralal and Co, G Hurprasad vs S Gopinath.
117-01 Payne and Co, P C Lalkaka vs B Cursetji Mody.
628-08 Dikshit D and S, D Khimji vs D Menji Raghavaya, B and N.
673-08 Jamsetjee R and D, Hirabai widow vs Gopibai widow, Bhaishanker K and G.
41-08 Raghavaya B and N, Rosa Angela Fernandes vs John Frances Fernandes and another.
Matubhai J M In Re Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 of the Shroff Mills Ltd—Khrishnadas Goverdhandas—Petitioner.

For Dismissal.

572-08 C P D'Cunha, Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Saleh Mahomed Mistri Sinetham B and Co.
955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others Kanga and P
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mansing and Sons Edgelow G W and Co.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P
670-05 M B Chothia, Jeewanbai widow vs Pandu Poreshia Gowand and others, Smetham B and Co.
71-05 M B Chothia, Jeewanbai widow vs Ladkubai and others, Smetham B and Co.
672-05 M B Chothia, Jeewanbai widow vs S K Gowand and others, Smetham B and Co.
673-05 M B Chothia Jeewanbai widow vs S S Gowand and others, S B and Co.
802-08 M B Chothia, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs M Luchmondas and others, Dikshit D and S G B and Co.
903-07 Edgelow G and Co, Mirza M Kashani vs Bibi Sakina widow and others.
435-08 C P D'Cunha, Abdul R Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Mahubhai J and M.

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

619-08 Payne and Co. P. R. and Co., a firm vs Bhagwandas Chatoorbhiy, a firm Daphtary F and D. part heard.

Long Causes

239-08 Mansuklal J and H, Ghurbhuj Manarji and others vs Jivanbai widow, M M Chothia. part heard.
728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumlal Jugjivan Unwalla and P.
684 07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Puttabai Bapu Saju Velinker vs Venayek Narayen Joshi and others, In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey vs Ransi Devraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and Co. Muncherji Cursetji Khumbatta vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbatta Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P, Bai Mariam Bai vs Bai Singaribai widow and others.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Gursondas Lakhmidas and another Jamsetji K and D
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell and others vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhoy Somji Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhundas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

IN view of the large amount of work thrown on the Commissioner of Lahore under the present arrangement of Civil Divisions in the Punjab, the local Government have under consideration the advisability of transferring with effect from 1st April 1909 Montgomery District from Lahore to Multan Division and of adding at the same time to Rawalpindi Division the district of Mianwali which is now in the Multan Division.

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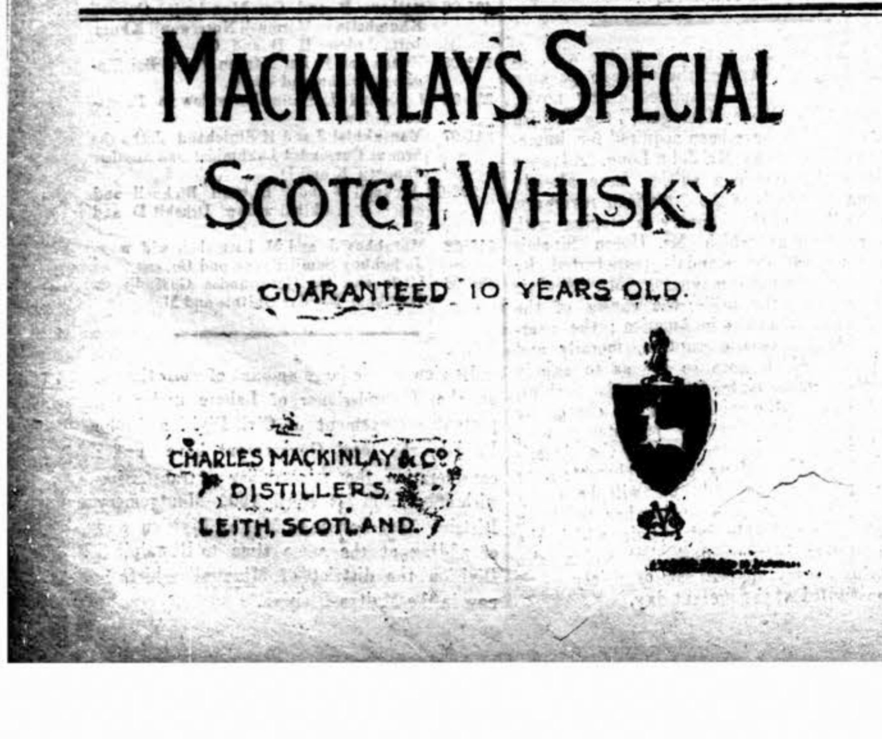

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, L. ROBERTSON, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, CAPTAIN E. G. DRUMMOND, Aide-de-Camp, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ganesh Khind, by 10 p.m., on 11th October, 1908, should be ADDRESSED to BOMBAY, GOVERNOR'S CAMP, without the ADDITION of any POST TOWN UNTIL 4 p.m., on 20th October, 1908, after which date they should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwar, until further notice.

ERIC DRUMMOMD, Captain,
for Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

Ganesh Khind,
Dated 6th October, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908.

MARRIAGE PROBLEMS.

"EVERYONE can see that the institutions of marriage and the family at the present time are in a critical condition, more so even on the Continent than in England, and that conflicting evolutionary forces are at work, the final results of which are yet obscure to many." With these words Dr. Rodolph Broda opens an enquiry into the future of marriage in the pages of the *International Review* for September. He lays down in the first place that the modern marriage-system of the West does not represent the complete expression of human desires, and that these can only be really satisfied by a return to the practice of polygamy or by a remodelling of marriage and the family in the distant future. And this position is due to the fact that a gradual change has been creeping over the traditional notions of sexual ethics. In all previous periods of history for example the woman was generally condemned to play a passive part in love and marriage. Motherhood and maintenance were the objects for which she entered the marriage state, and she was quite content to allow her parents or guardians to dispose of her hand. But owing to the general trend of modern education, she no longer submits to playing the part of a lay-figure in matrimony. In France, Italy and Spain it is still the parents who in most cases exclusively arrange the marriage of girls, and it not infrequently happens that the woman subsequently forms the resolution of being false to the husband forced upon her against her will. This is a social phenomenon which to some extent must modify the institution of monogamy.

Economic development has also become a potent factor in the disturbance of the ancient ideas of marriage. Industrial progress has drawn the children of farmers, and master-mechanics to a great extent into factories, and a very substantial proportion of their daughters work there by their brothers' side. Women in this way have attained an independence such as they never yet possessed in the whole course of history. "Responsible labour among countless direct rivals, requiring at the same time specialised preliminary training, has caused all the energies of a woman's nature, and most of all that gift of initiative, which has slumbered so long within her, to develop freely. Marriage ceases to be an economic necessity for her. She is no longer confined within a hateful partnership by the indispensable need of maintenance. Her impulses and desires for fresh unions become unconfined." A third factor is the alteration of the *ego* from decade to decade under the influence of the assault of new impressions. Two human beings, once completely sympathetic, may to-morrow no longer possess any points in common in consequence of divergent moral development. Dr. Broda states that after a close consideration of the whole problem and of all the factors connected with the crisis he sees every reason to anticipate in the next few decades a decided tendency towards the evolution of more and more unfettered forms of marriage. "Divorce, merely for legal and moral offences, such as now exists in most countries, will undoubtedly very soon be followed by the divorce by mutual consent, and in the near future by divorce on the petition merely of one of the married pair." At the same time the safeguarding of the material interests of the other party to the marriage will naturally be left to the discretion of the Court.

We most emphatically cannot agree with Dr. Broda that so radical an alteration as this which he prognosticates is likely to take place in the near future. In the first place the majority of people, at any rate in England, are firmly convinced that divorce in essence is subversive of Society, that it is a stepping-stone to free love which is naturally repugnant to persons raised above the level of the beasts of the forest, and that it must have a most injurious effect upon the interests of the children; while in the second place the church, which has still enormous influence will throw all its weight into the scale against any artificial loosening of the bonds which it itself now legalises. And yet in other countries, particularly in France, a feeling is abroad which might seem to lend support to Dr. Broda's prophecy. For there is a very clear tendency in France of to-day towards the development of more liberal divorce legislation. The rule, for example, which forbade the inter-marriage of the guilty parties to a divorce has been abolished, and might even be extended in the future in the direction of pronouncing the legitimation of the children born of the illegal intimacy; while quite recently a law has been passed which provides that separation *a mensa et thoro* may after three years result in complete divorce at the request of either husband or wife, without the possibility of opposition. Again, at the present moment, there is a motion before the French Chamber to legalise divorce by mutual consent, with the provision that a delay of two years must take place before the decree is made absolute. These events do lend colour to Dr. Broda's theory as to a probable alteration in the institution of marriage in Latin countries; but they do not seem to have any very great bearing upon the condition of affairs in England, and even in Latin countries the changes will be bitterly opposed by a very wide section of the public who are still swayed by the power of the Roman Catholic Church. The main difference between England and France seems to lie in the fact that evolution in them has proceeded on different lines. In Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon countries, particularly Scandinavia and America, the woman has always been permitted before marriage to develop her intellectual faculties to the utmost and choose her husband, absolutely uncoerced; and she is on this account far more disposed to remain faithful for life to the husband of her own free choice than to the one who is forcibly imposed upon her in Latin countries. We have no apprehension whatever that in England, at any rate, Dr. Broda's theory will in the near future become a fact; for we feel assured that public opinion is not yet impressed with the need of introducing changes, such as those occurring in France, which must undermine the very foundations of Society.

THE COLONISATION OF KOREA. ACCORDING to the China papers a conference, attended by eighty-three Japanese and thirty-three Korean Commissioners, was opened at Tokio at the end of September to discuss the details of the Oriental Colonisation Company which works under a charter granted somewhat hurriedly by the Diet last March. The composition of the conference, which gives Japanese views a clear majority of fifty, does not augur well for the preservation of local as against Japanese interests. It will be remembered that a previous application for a charter had been made but was rejected three years ago on account of the clamour it raised in Korea. Even the new charter was opposed by Prince Ito, the Resident-General, but his opposition was eventually withdrawn and within a fortnight the company had obtained its charter which, while primarily definning the objects thereof as agricultural and the encouragement of colonising, places the company in the position of an absolute monopoly. Perhaps under the new financial regime an alteration may be insisted on but at present the financial position of the company is far from favourable to Japan. The capital is fixed at ten million yen, or about one million pounds, but when this has been paid up the company is entitled to issue bonds to the extent of a hundred million yen of which the Government consents to guarantee twenty million which it is to pay to the company within eight years of its registration. Exactly how the annual sum is to be met will form a topic which will cause future finance ministers to wish the charter had never been granted, for it is in addition to the large amount which has been lent to Korea and the annual heavy cost of the up-keep of the Residency-Generalship. The most extraordinary part is that the company is not called upon to pay anything in return, for there is no provision for taxing its property and it seems on the face of it as if the fortnight's manipulation of the charter through the Diet was a magnificent piece of wire pulling. Thus it is clear that Korea has been given over to a Government monopoly. How Koreans regard it may be well imagined. The pacification of Korea is as far off as ever and the public reports relate of three hundred and sixty-four encounters between native "rioters" and Japanese soldiers since the beginning of the year, which has given cause to the sending of reinforcements numbering thirteen thousand from Japan. Were the general policy pursued in Korea the working of the company might be viewed with greater equanimity but there is little reason to suppose that the monopoly will be seriously restricted in its operations, if indeed its methods are not actually ignored when convenient so to do. Korea may not be a country capable of good self-government but the advent of a commercial company instead of regular Government seems to show that the new régime will probably be no better than the old.

THE CHILDREN QUESTION IN CALCUTTA. THE sight of the Street Arab in London is distressing enough, but the picture becomes far more painful when the figures are European and Eurasian children in an oriental town. According to a correspondent, who has made the matter a special study before writing to the *Statesman*, there are about three thousand pauper children in Calcutta or, as he puts it, practically the equivalent of three British Infantry Battalions. Of these only about half have ever been reached by the Friendly Societies which exist, and it is a very serious problem to be solved, how are those who remain to be rescued in order to prevent the creation, if it has not already been created, of a low class European population, so low that it must inevitably merge itself with its counterpart, the lowest strata of the Indian community? The damage which such a subversion of the races must bring in its train cannot be overestimated in this country. What will these children be when they have grown to manhood? If one looks at what has been done in other parts of the world it will be seen how necessary is action here affecting the whole of India. All English-speaking countries have recognized that the children of a nation comprise its most valuable asset. They have seen that neglect of human stock is not conducive to industrial progress or national development, and have shaped and are shaping their educative and protective laws accordingly. The statute-books of England, Australia and America bear ample testimony to this, and the "Children's Bill," now before the British Parliament, is a further step in advancement of the national policy. In other words, it is accepted as a principle that the State has the right to interfere on its own behalf, as well as on that of the children. England has adopted compulsory education as one of the means of preserving vital efficiency as the best value of its citizens, and the same must be done in India for English subjects. If it be true, says the writer of the letter to which we have referred, that every child has a right to the standard of requirements set by the age in which it is born, and that education is imperative, to deprive a child or permit it to be deprived, of what is a necessity is unduly to handicap it in the struggle for existence and to throw a burden upon the succeeding generation. Parents cannot and ought not to be relieved of the responsibilities they have incurred, but with our English principles of thoroughness and commonsense it ought to be possible to devise methods which will secure this, and yet at the same time benefit both the children and the country.

DISCIPLINE AND SCHOOLBOYS. WE heartily endorse the little homily His Excellency the Governor in Council has addressed to parents, teachers and students in his presidency. The right course to pursue is plainly pointed out and the way to become good citizens is clearly indicated. Should they fail, the Governor in Council is determined that breaches of discipline in schools, and lawlessness, rudeness, and discourtesy in or out of school shall not be tolerated in schools maintained or aided by Government, and any measures which managers or masters may take to enforce authority, and to check the growing laxity of manners is to receive the fullest support.

THE replies of all the Local Governments on the Factory Commission Report have now reached the Government of India.

RELIABLE news from the frontier shows that H.H. the Amir is expected in the middle of next month at Jellalabad, for his usual winter visit.

NURSING Sisters Miss F. J. Harris and Miss L. A. Tompkins are permitted to retire from Queen Alexandria's Military Nursing Service for India.

MR. MESTON's Committee on the salaries of the clerks at Simla has finished taking evidence and will report to Government before the end of the current month.

OUR London correspondent states that he is informed that the Jam of Nawanagar has authorized a denial of the rumour to the effect that he is meditating abdication. He shortly returns to India.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia," were Lady Willcocks, Brigadier-General Woolcombe, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Brigadier-General J. F. Evatt, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

NEWCASTLE.

Carnegie Hero Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE return of Mr. Renwick, the Tariff Reform candidate, as member for Newcastle by a majority of 11,720 over his Liberal opponent, is a very severe check for the Government and most inopportune, coming as it does on the eve of the great demonstration in Hyde Park against the Licensing Bill. That the Liberals would not be able to keep the seat notwithstanding their enormous majority at the general election was a foregone conclusion when it was found that the Irish Catholics would, as a body, vote against them on this occasion and that there would be a three-cornered fight. In 1906 when the Liberal majority was over 6,000 it was a square fight between the two principal parties or rather the Liberals and Labourites formed forces. On this occasion the Independent Labour Party did not run a candidate of their own; the Liberals might even have fared worse than they did if an Independent Labour Party man had stood against them instead of a Socialist. Mr. Renwick, speaking after the declaration of the poll, said :—"I should have been better satisfied if the third candidate had not entered the lists. The figures declared show that my success is not at all attributable to votes being transferred from the Liberal to the Socialist."

The Socialist as becomes a political Ishmaelite is quite jubilant. His party, he is reported as saying, had succeeded in keeping the Radical out and they would do so everywhere unless Radicals made a change. "Death to Liberalism!" was his cry. Needless to say, Mrs. Pankhurst declares that "whatever issues had been under the consideration of the electors the question of votes for women had the foremost place." Tariff Reform and Unemployment were, according to Mr. Renwick, the chief factors; the Licensing Bill and Unemployment were what, in the opinion of Mr. Shortt, the defeated Liberal, most contributed to the result. Liberals are now beginning to realise that notwithstanding their tremendous majority in the House of Commons they may be defeated at the polls when the next general election arrive, but some of them seem to anticipate that the number of Labour members will be so large that even if the Conservatives are victorious they will not be able to secure a working majority. Those who live long enough will see.

THE MOTOR SCOURGE.

The pronouncement of the Local Government Board on the subject of the abuses of motoring has at length made its appearance and is, if I may use a colloquialism, calculated to make those pests known as road hogs sit up. Mr. Burns's circular, though couched in moderate—I might say judicial—language, is evidently a hint to the offenders to mend their way or take the consequences of new and drastic legislation, and it has been so accepted by the wiser heads of the motoring associations. Mr. Burns is not a rabid opponent of motoring—far from it: he recognises that it is here, and that it has come to stay, but he intends if his party remain in power to see that those who use cars shall behave themselves without "disregard of the ordinary courtesies of the road and of the rights of wayfarers whether pedestrians or not." Many of the representations which have reached him has, he says, suggested that further legislative restrictions should be imposed. Before submitting a fresh measure to Parliament, the Department thinks it desirable to direct notice to the pravisions of the existing law which have a bearing upon the subject of furious driving. *Inter alia* it is pointed out that Section 1 of the Act of 1903 covers most of the cases of improper driving on public highways. It applies to all cases of reckless or negligent driving and to driving at any speed, "whatever the rate may be which is dangerous to the public." Later the circular says :—"It is sometimes alleged that the imposition of a speed limit of 10 miles per hour is undesirable as tending to lead motorists to regard themselves as entitled to travel at that rate uniformly throughout the restricted area. The Board attach no weight to this, argument. The existence of a low speed limit does not in any way weaken Section 1, and it might with equal aptitude be argued that where the speed limit of 20 miles an hour was in force a motorist could always drive up to that speed. It cannot be too clearly stated that even where the lower speed limit is not applied, there are innumerable places in which the speed of motor cars should be much less than 20 miles an hour. In towns and villages particularly, and at corners, the speed should almost always be greatly reduced below the maximum." With regard to the dust nuisance the Board fears that the evil cannot at present be altogether removed, but it refers to the experiments and urges local authorities to keep themselves abreast of the latest information on the subject. The Board also suggest the removal of dangerous corners when possible, pruning of hedges, etc. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. Burns's warning, the much-criticised four-inch motor race—the inches refer to the bore of the cylinders—in the Isle of Man has taken place and a British car, a Hutton, was, as you have heard, the winner. It is claimed that one of the Darracqs, which secured second and third places, made the record lap of the day at a speed of 52 miles per hour, but Watson, the driver of the winning car, does not seem to have gone as fast as he could. He wanted, he is reported as saying, to save his machine; doubtless he was influenced as I suppose other drivers were by the manifestation of public opinion that this unnecessary contest has aroused. I say unnecessary, for even the Automobile Club cannot say that the race has taught the motoring world anything it did not know before. The winning car was entered by Mr. S. F. Edge from whom only on the previous day there appeared in the Press a declaration to the effect that owing to the immense volume of public feeling against these races he had decided to withdraw Napier cars from all dangerous competitions. Perhaps it was then too late for him to act upon his self-denying ordinance so far as the dangerous competition in Manxland was concerned. And he has made one qualification which recalls to a cold-blooded critic the immortal Pickwick's advice to Mr. Snodgrass. "It is always best on these occasions," said the President of the Pickwick Club, "to do what the mob do." "But suppose there are two mobs?" inquired Mr. S. "Shout with the largest," was the sagacious rejoinder. It is possible, Mr. Edge says, that his decision may "react" upon his firm. "I must, therefore," he adds, "qualify this declaration of my withdrawal from abnormal contests by claiming liberty to lead the way again if I have mistaken the trend of public feeling." Perhaps in the meanwhile Parliament may be moved to take a course that will save Mr. Edge from the painful necessity of sacrificing his feelings to his pocket.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

Everybody is talking of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's splendid gift of a quarter of a million pounds to create a Hero Fund, appropriately announced on the day when application forms for old age pensions were issued to the public for the first time. The fund is to apply to any heroism displayed by man or woman "in saving life in peaceful pursuits," and the donor specially mentions doctors, nurses, railway employes and the people who so often exhibit bravery in cases of shipwreck on our coasts. The primary object in view is, to use Mr. Carnegie's own words, "to place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work." In the event of the hero loosing his life, his widow, if he leaves one, will be provided for until she remarries and if there are any children they will be looked after until they reach self-supporting age. "For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for advanced education. Grants in money or in other forms may also be made to heroes or heroines as the trustees deem advisable—each case to be judged on its merits." Mr. Carnegie stipulates that no grant shall be continued unless it is being soberly and properly used and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community. This rule will be rigidly adhered to, but there is the humane proviso that heroes and heroines shall be given at first a fair trial no matter what their antecedents. "They deserve pardon and a fresh start," as he well says. Mr Carnegie's intentions were made public in the form of a letter to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees who at his request have consented to take this fund also into their wise keeping. Of them and of others who distribute similar funds he says :—"While I only give money many of you are giving yourselves freely to service for your fellows without compensation other than that all-sufficient reward of knowing you are thus performing a holy duty since the highest worship of God is service to man." When medals for heroism of the kind contemplated are presented by the King the trustees are to make immediate and careful inquiries into the circumstances of the recipients and wherever needed provide for their wants. "If", he tells the trustees, "His Majesty ever chooses to express a wish in these cases it is to be your law." As showing the usefelness that awaits the fund we are reminded of the case of the poor sickly crossing sweeper near the United Service and Athenæum Clubs who on two occasions at great danger to himself saved the lives of others. On one of these occasions, as the *Times* correctly points out he succeeded in stopping, at the very verge of the steps by the Duke of York's Column, a runaway hansom containing a lady and gentleman, which had dashed down Regent-street at headlong speed.

His reward from the noble occupants of the cab was a tip amounting to sixpence! On the facts becoming known, mainly I believe through the good offices of a retired Anglo-Indian journalist, the fellow received the silver medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to which a clasp was added for another action of a similar kind. But in his poverty-stricken condition and bad health a grant from such a fund as Mr. Carnegie has now established would have been very acceptable to him. It is often said, and truthfully, that millionaires with philanthropic inclinations are as a rule wanting in imagination and consequently do not always dispose of their superfluous riches to the best advantage. Mr. Carnegie is the exception. He is certainly not wanting in imagination and apparently he does not give for the not very high-minded reasons attributed to some givers. *Verbum Sap.*

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Those who approve of the Prime Minister's action in virtually prohibiting the Eucharistic Procession on its original lines are divided into two sections—first, those who objected to the demonstration on religious grounds and second, those who believe that if the Blessed Sacrament had been carried through the streets there would have certainly been a riot. Amongst the latter are some who do not see why, if it had been agreeable to the King, the Papal Legate should not have been received by His Majesty seeing that his subjects throughout the Empire are numbered by millions. Well, Cardinal Vannutelli was not granted an audience—we do not know that he asked for one—and the matter might have been allowed to rest. The Imperial Protestant Federation, of which I cannot remember to have heard previously to the recent epidemic of *odium theologicum*, communicated directly with the King on the subject a week before the date fixed for the Procession. Surely in the circumstances no answer was needed, the fact that the Pope's Ambassador did not go to Court should have been a sufficient reply to the unknown bigots who call themselves the Imperial Protestant Federation. But the Home Office with fine tact has now, a fortnight after the Congress concluded, sent the following response :—"I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that your letter of the 5th instant addressed to the King has been laid before His Majesty and I am to say that there has never been any question of His Majesty receiving the Papal Legate to the Eucharistic Congress in London, and that any rumour or report to this effect is without the slightest foundation." The phrase "rumour or report" shows that they have a keen sense of *nuances* at the Home Office. But that is by the way. The "rumour or report" alluded to probably only existed in the imagination of the members of the Federation and did not call for further notice, especially notice of a character likely to give offence to Roman Catholics, and to keep alive recollections that for the good of everybody should pass into oblivion as soon as possible. The English Catholics, though they deeply resent what they consider an affront to their Church are behaving with dignity and perhaps the Irish Catholics will be satisfied now that they have had their revenge at Newcastle and that the Dublin Corporation has passed a vote of censure on the Premier.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The "domestic occurrences" column in last Monday's *Times* contained the following announcement :—

Cayzer.—On the 11th Sept., in London, Bertram Searle Cayzer, of 33 Maddon-street, son of Sir Charles Cayzer, aged 38. (Yorkshire papers, please copy.)

In a subsequent issue the *Times* at the request of Sir Charles William Cayzer of Gartmore, Perthshire, says the above announcement "had no reference to any member of his family," adding that Sir C. W. Cayzer had no son bearing the names of Bertram Searle. Sir Charles Cayzer, as is well-known, resided in Bombay when a young man and his eldest son was born in the capital of the Western Presidency.

Amongst the wills announced this week is that of the late Mr. J. A. Shepherd so well-known in connection with the Bombay steam ferry traffic. The gross value of his estate is declared at £59,961. He left £1,000 to his wife and the residue of his property as to one-half to his wife for life and one-quarter to each of his daughters, Ernestine May Steven and Muriel Sydney Trimnell for life.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

VIEWS OF VARIOUS MINISTERS.

Austria's Confused Position.

ENGLAND WARNS SERVIA.

BRITISH WARSHIPS LEAVE MALTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Greece has assured Turkey that she did not inspire the Cretan Proclamation, and hopes that their friendly relations will not be disturbed.

The Greek Minister in London says he does not doubt that Greece will accept the Union. Any Government not doing so would be ousted in five minutes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Stock Exchange takes a gloomy view of the situation in the Near East and stocks are falling.

Four British warships leave Malta to-day Their destination is believed to be Lemnos.

It is understood that Turkey has asked for British support.

The Montenegrin Parliament has been urgently convoked.

Three thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Servia.

SPEECH BY M. CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

M. Clemenceau, in a speech denouncing anti-militarism, pointed to the revelation of the feeble guarantee afforded by treaties against the return of forcible aggression, and he emphasized the necessity of military power.

France, he said, would do her utmost to conciliate conflicting interests and would extend her vigorous sympathy to the people striving for free institutions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, last night, said that nothing serious would happen in the Balkans, but the crisis emphasized the need for a strong Navy.

Bulgaria has suspended payment of the Eastern Rumelian tribute.

BARON VON AEHRENTHAL ON AUSTRIA'S ACTION.

Baron von Aehrenthal, addressing the Delegations at Budapesth, yesterday, said that the regularisation of the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the natural conclusion of Austria's work, and was quite in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Berlin.

Austria, he said, had been shackled for thirty years by the confused constitutional position of the Provinces, and now wanted to fall in line with the Powers.

She would watch benevolently the development of Turkey.

"The Monarchy," Baron von Aehrenthal continued, "which is one of the pillars of the peace policy of Europe, has the right to expect that her actions shall not be misinterpreted."

He dwelt on the friendly relations of Austria with the Powers and especially with Germany, Italy and Russia.

Great Britain has counselled Servia to use moderation in her own interests.

THE COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL.

Site Selected for Parliament House.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Commonwealth House of Representatives, in the final ballot has selected Canberra as the site for the Capital, subject to the approval of the Senate.

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Provincial Officials Apathetic.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

A White Book has been issued on the opium trade, containing the report of Mr. Leech, Counciller to the British Legation at Peking.

Mr. Leech emphasizes the continued energy of the Chinese Government in the suppression of the traffic. The provincial officials, he says, are apathetic, though there are some notable exceptions.

A growing force of public opinion supports the Government.

LORD CURZON'S PROGRESS.

Engagements Cancelled.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Lord Curzon is making slow progress towards recovery. He has been removed to Kedleston and his engagements have been cancelled.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

Arbitration Convention Signed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

An Arbitration Convention between China and the United States has been signed in Washington.

THE COTTON WAR.

Likely to Continue.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Owing to differences between the spinners and cardroom workers and also to the heavy stocks held by manufacturers it is believed that the lock-out in the cotton trade is likely to continue until Christmas.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Tinnevelly Sedition Case.

HEARING OF APPEALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 9.

Yesterday, in the Madras High Court, at the hearing of the appeals preferred by V. O. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva, convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, of sedition, Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for Subramania Siva, in concluding his lengthy argument, submitted that the Sessions Judge was wrong in holding the accused responsible for the riots and for every one of the lives lost in them.

Mr. Cowdell also criticised the way in which the prosecution had been launched and submitted that not only was it very doubtful that Inspector Jaffer Hussain had made notes he had sworn to, but it was clear that the other policemen had copied their notes of accused's speeches, one from another. The evidence for the defence, which he had shown to be worthy of consideration, contradicted the evidence of the police. Counsel asked that the conviction be set aside.

The Court then rose for the day.

LATER.

Mr. R. Sadagopachary opened arguments on behalf of the second appellant V. O. Chidambaram Pillay this morning. The Vakil drew his Lordship's attention to the charge, and pointed out his client was charged with abetment with regard to the speech delivered by the other appellant, Subramania Siva, on the 5th March at which he was not present. Inasmuch as the prosecution alleged Chidambaram Pillay was present at the speeches delivered by Siva on 23rd and 25th February, Chidambaram was regarded as the principal and was charged with substantive offence of sedition committed by Siva. The first objection he took was, whether Chidambaram Pillay was considered as the principal in consequence of the operations of section 114 with regard to speeches of 23rd and 25th February and as abettor with regard to the speech of 5th March. With regard to both these charges sanction was necessary. If the offence punished with ten years' transportation required sanction "a fortiori" would sanction be required for the offence punished with transportation for life. The learned Vakil argued, if their Lordships agreed with him in his contention that sanction was required even with regard to the charge of abetment that defect was incapable of being cured or eradicated by the provisions of Section 537 C. P. C. Several authorities were cited in support of this proposition.

Mr. Sadagopachari proceeded to deal with the reasons given by the Sessions Judge for holding that no sanction was necessary for a charge of abetment and to show those reasons. After dealing exhaustively with the various sections which threw light upon the point, the Vakil contended there would be no end to prosecutions for abetment if the Judge's ruling were held to be correct. The next point was if it be necessary that seditious words should be set out with regard to the principal offender, much more would it be necessary to point out in respect of which matter abetment was committed. A seditious matter, which was abetted ought to have been set out in the charge. This not having been done the charge was defective and it would be exceedingly dangerous that a man should be made responsible for platform speeches made by another. There was absolutely no suggestion that Siva's speeches were prepared by Chidambaram. Siva who was a trained speaker had previously been delivering speeches at various places and spoke at random. There was no evidence that Chidambaram prompted or even nodded his head. The case is proceeding.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Engine Seriously Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The "Statesman" says that a serious attempt at train wrecking is reported from Jalpaiguri, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on Wednesday night last.

A huge boulder was placed on the line and was run into by the 47 up mixed passenger train, damaging the engine considerably. The accident took place a short time before the down Darjeeling mail was due to pass the spot.

From the weight of the boulder it is evident that more than one person must have been employed in placing it in the position in which it was found on the track.

PARSI LOYALTY.

Proposed Loyalist Mseting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

A public meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen is being convened. under the leadership of Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad, the High Priest of the Deccan, on Sunday next, at the Nusservanji Petit Hall, to show their hatred against the seditious movement now prevailing in India.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has promised to preside.

THE PANDHARPUR OUTRAGE.

Salutary Punishment.

For the assault committed on a missionary lady at Pandharpur, in July last, 26 persons in all were arrested and prosecuted. The case has now been tried by the First Class Magistrate at Sholapur with the following result:—One person has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, one person to two years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, four persons each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, five persons each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, eight boys each to 12 stripes, and seven persons have been discharged.

HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Resident's Estimate of Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 9.

It is now possible to form more exact estimate, than yet appeared, of the loss of life in the recent Hyderabad disaster, and we learn that the Resident, who is in the best position to speak authoritatively on the subject, puts the numbers which have perished at something less than 5,000, (this estimate is dated the 6th instant).

The loss would have been far greater, but that the wave broke in the day time and most of the people had time to get out of their houses, before it overwhelmed them.

LOCAL MEDICAL AID SUFFICIENT.

It has been found that sufficient medical aid is available in Hyderarabad itself, and the neighbouring station of Secunderabad, to meet the immediate needs of those injured in the recent floods. It has not been necessary therefore for His Highness the Nizam's advisers to call in the Doctors from British India, who were in readiness, if required.

Damage to Crops.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Information as to the effect of the recent floods upon the crops in Hyderabad is still imperfect, but reports continue to be received of damage done by the breaching of tanks in the Medak and Talinna District on the day of the catastrophe, and information which has reached the authorities show that the til and bajri crops have suffered.

LETTER OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The following letter has been addressed by Major E. St. A. Wake, Secretary to the Hyderabad Relief Fund, Secunderabad (Deccan), to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay :—

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to express their thanks for your prompt offer of assistance to the sufferers of the late flood in the city of Hyderabad. I enclose a copy of the circular letter that I have addressed to the Press which gives a bare outline of the disaster. My Committee has resolved that the proceeds of the Fund shall be primarily devoted to the succour of the widows and orphans of those swept away by the flood and any surplus to any such object as may be hereafter determined. Will you kindly remit your donations to the Treasurer, Hyderabad Relief Fund, Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad."

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	44,686	
Sir Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons ...	2,000	
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co. ...	300	
Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morrison, I. C. S.	300	
Khoja Mitha Nathoo	101	
Merchants of Kasara Chawl ...	101	
Messrs. A. H. Dinshaw & Co. ...	200	
A Poor Parsi	100	
Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas ...	100	
Mr. D. F. Batlivala... ...	100	
Mr. B. P. Ramji's family	100	
Mr. Jamshedjee A. Wadia ...	100	
Bai Dinbai Framji Batlivala ...	50	
Mr. R. F. Batlivala	50	
Mrs. R. F. Batlivala	50	
Mr. A. Hill	50	
In memory of the late Mr. K N. Sayani	50	
Messrs. Hunsraj & Co.	50	
A Parsi Sympathiser	50	
Mr. Narayen V. Mandlik	30	
A. Bank's Native Staff	30	
Sympathiser. P. N. M.	25	
H. A. B.	25	
Mr. I. M. Sayani	25	
Noroo.	10	
Jur.	3	
Mr. Dadabhoy Byramji Shroff ...	10	
Mr. S. R. Demmelo...	15	
In the memory of the late Mr. Bapuji Ragnath Talpade ...	5	
Zororstrians of the Spring Mills ...	12	1
Edul Rustomji	15	
Messrs. Hirji Khetsey & Co. ...	1,000	
Miss Hamabai Framji Petit ...	5,000	
Total ...	54,743	1

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

DAY LIGHT ROBBERS.

Cash Chest Rifled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER, 9.

On the 21st ultimo three privates of the Dorset Regiment, in bread daylight, broke open Messrs. Spencer and Company's cash chest, at their Canteen in Wellington and abstracted Rs. 103, along with four other of their comrades of the same Regiment and spent the money in drink.

Yesterday, at Wellington, a Court-Martial was held, with Major Stone, Cheshire Regiment, as president, when seven men of the Dorset Regiment were tried ; three were alleged to have abstracted the money from Messrs. Spencer's cash chest, and four are charged with aiding and abetting. The Court's findings are reserved.

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT.

Mr. J. Chalmers Badly Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

An unfortunate accident occurred in Outram Road early this morning. Mr. James Chalmers, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackinzie and Co., was taking his usual constitutional, when his horse shied at some Indians who were shaking their chudders near the Outram statue. The horse bolted down Outram Road and collided with a lamp post. Mr. Chalmers was thrown off and fell on his head on some railings. Assistance was immediately rendered and Mr. Chalmers was instantly removed to the General Hospital. His condition is uncertain.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 9.

Last night at 11, the body of Sergeant Charles Barton, Sherwood Foresters, Bangalore, was discovered at the Wellington Rifle Range.

On investigation, it transpired that Barton had put an end to himself by shooting with a gun. Deceased had put in twelve years' service, was a good athlete and took part in the recent boxing tournament. He leaves a widow and a child.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Shuldham's Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 9.

Yesterday the Multan Court, when Mr. Spencer, District Judge, took his seat, was very crowded chiefly with British soldiers.

Framjee, the last witness of Wednesday, was recalled and examined by Mr. Broadway. Witness said that when Shuldham changed in the train he put on trousers and coat, but no shirt. Early on the morning of the 10th September witness left Montgomery station on business, returning between 11 and 12 o'clock. Getting into conversation with Mr. Hall, the Montgomery Stationmaster, the latter asked him if he then had seen anybody in his compartment and if he suspected any one who had committed burglary or something of that sort in the train on the previous night. Then witness mentioned about the Eurasian (Shuldham) who entered his compartment twice and changed his clothes. Shortly afterwards the train from Multan come in and all on the station platform discovered that a murder had taken place, By that train witness went to Lahore. On the journey he met Mr. Beatty, Traffic Inspector, who asked witness about the case. The next day or the day after Mr. Beatty came along with latter's brother of the Railway police. Witness then said: "I was afraid to give all details as I was afraid the police would pull my legs and avoid me from my work.' On morning of the 14th witness was conducted to the railway police office at Lahore. He was introduced to Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz. Later Shuldham was brought in a tonga. Witness recognising him as the man in his compartment on the night of the tragedy, Shuldham said, "Have you come to give evidence against me ?" Witness did not reply. Then Abdul Aziz took Framjee's statement. Questioned by Shuldham witness could not say whether prisoner went into the bathroom when he (witness) looked into the other carriage at the card players. When therefore Shuldham disappeared he might have gone into the bathroom. All witness knew was that while he put his head outside, Shuldham disappeared.

Shuldham answering Mr. Spencer said : "I have already given you my statement and that is correct. I left Calcutta on the 7th September last at night. I left for the purpose of coming to see my mother. I heard she had been ailing and her hands had been operated upon. The other reasons are private, which I do not wish to tell you in open Court. I don't know if the train was No. 1 up or No. 3 up or Express. I left about 9 or 10 p.m. I travelled intermediate. I changed at Magalsarai into No. 1 up Calcutta-Punjab Mail. I was still travelling intermediate up to Umballa. At Umballa I got into second class in the same train." Accused continued that in his compartment he spoke to three British soldiers. He breakfasted at Phillour. At Jullundur he saw a Eurasian lady out of the station. At Lahore just as he got down accused met Mullins on the platform who said he had just come in from Pindi. (Shuldham then went to the Chief Court to ask a Barrister about a certain private ease which he did not want to mention in open Court.) Returning to the station accused said he took tea with Mullins and the two went on to Raewind. He met Major Sangster in the first class refreshment room. Owing to press of room in the second class room he and Mullins dined in the first class room.

At Raewind Shuldham put all his things in the second-class compartment in No. 8 down and assisted Major Sangster. Shuldham was not aware where Mullins was on the train, but en route he (Shuldham) put his head through the second-class compartment window and looked into to neighbouring first-class compartment. He saw Mullins and Shaw playing cards and shouted to them. At Changa Manga Shuldham got down for a drink of water. At Montgomery, accused got up ; he was asleep on his berth, and saw a European gentleman walking up and down the platform. On Shuldham's invitation this man came into accused's compartment at Kanewal. Shuldham had some tea somewhere between Changa Manga and Montgomery. Mullins entered accused's comparment. At Multan City Shaw changed from first-class to second-class compartment in which were Shuldham and Mullins. Arriving at Multan Cantonment accused took down his things and went home.

In answer to Mr. Spencer ; "Between Raewind and Multan Cantonment I did not leave the compartment except where I have stated above. Further questioned, Shuldham said he remembered meeting Hope to whom he did not say he contemplated suicide. Accused paid for his dinner at Raewind. Prisoner did not remember meeting Framjee at Raewind. He recollected merely a native travelling between Raewind and Montgomery. Accused made none of the remarks stated by Framjee in his evidence.

Guard Cook said he travelled to Multan that night in No 8 down. He had some conversation with the two accused at Raewind. Accused had bedding and a steel trunk, Shuldham was wearing a sort of light holland suit with a grey cap, Mullins had on a khaki pair of trousers with putties. At Multan Shuldham was wearing a white suit. At Multan Cantonment witness noticed that the two accused still had a yellow steel trunk and green bedding. Shuldham carried a small handbag,

In answer to Mr. Broadway witness said if the man went along the lower one of the train footboards he would not be visible to any one inside the carriage.

Shuldham was here shown the leather handbag, several times produced in Court. He said he could not identify it as actually his, but it was much like the one he had in the journey from Calcutta to Multan. He never paid any particular attention whether there were any blood stains inside the bag, but he often polished the bag on the outside. The suit was produced which witness said was his. The suit of the younger Shuldham's was given him to wash. Witness did not know the stains were of blood.

The Goods Clerk stated, on the 19th he saw Mullins' shirt which was examined at Multan. Red spots were found on it.

Sergeant White, Calcutta Police, stated, he brought Shuldham from Calcutta to Multan on the 25th. They brought a gladstone bag and clothes. At Multan the Inspector showed witness the bloodstains on accused's bag and clothes. He had not examined them before.

Sergeant Henderson, Calcutta Police corroborated the above.

Moula Dad, Clerk, Multan, said he saw a holland coat taken off Shuldham's back at Multan. Witness saw bloodstains on the coat.

A platelayer deposed to finding an empty cashbox and jewellery case on the line, These were identified as Miss Taylor's.

A Mistri deposed to finding Miss Taylor's ticket on the line near the same spot.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Public Meetings of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 9.

A crowded meeting of all nationalities Parsees, Burmese, Chinese, Madrasee and Guzerati Hindoos, Mohamedans, Persians and Chaulians, was held this afternoon at the hall of the Madrasee Mahomedia Manderia under the presidency of Mr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Burjorjee, Barrister. The President ably spoke against the injustice and cruel treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

Sympathising with the sufferings, the meeting passed the following two resolutions unanimously, and the first was forwarded through the Secretary of State to the King-Emperor.

"1. The Citizens of Rangoon emphatically protest against the most unjust and cruel treatment to which British Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor are being subjected in the Transvaal in flagrant violation of the solemn pledges and total disregard of the rights of equal treatment as citizens of the British Empire. We earnestly request His Majesty and the Imperial Government to adopt active and energetic measures to terminate the humiliating spectacle which is producing most pernicious effects, and respectfully appeal to His Majesty the King-Emperor to extend his protection to his loyal Indian subjects in this most vital matter of their status in British Colonies."

The second resolution of sympathy was forwarded through Mr. Gandhi, Barrister:—

"2. The citizens of Rangoon sympathise most heartily with the cruel sufferings of Indians and Chinese in the Transvaal and appreciate the great self-sacrifice and heroic courage displayed throughout this campaign. Devout prayers are offered for your welfare. Justice and righteousness will ultimately triumph."

The following Resolution was passed at a recent meeting at Dabhol :—

The inhabitants of the town of Dabhol and the surrounding districts in public meeting assembled hereby resolve that the conduct of the Transvaal Goverament in imprisoning the Indian residents of Natal who desired to assert their rights as subjects of His Imperial Majesty is unjust, illegal and subversive of international laws as well as of our own laws. The Indians in Natal and the Transvaal during the late war sided in a most loyal manner with the British, and took a large share in assisting the British forces at the risk of their own lives, and thereby incurred the hatred of the Boers who now retaliate by unjustly oppressing our natives. An earnest appeal is hereby made to the just and mighty British Government to intercede on behalf of their subjects unjustly oppressed, and to procure the instant release of the imprisoned Natives, who are subjected not only to imprisonment but to the degrading and hard task of stone breaking.

It is hereby also resolved that copies of the above Resolution be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Honourable the Viceroy and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council with a humble request that proper redress may be given.

To The Right Hon. Viscount Morley:—

Most numerously attended public meeting at Dabhol and surrounding villages greatly indignant at unjust treatment of Indians by the Transvaal and earnestly prays intercession for immediate release.—Chairman.

To His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke:—

Most numerously attended public meeting at Dabhol and surrounding villages indignant at unjust treatment by the Transvaal Government and humbly prays your intercession for immediate release:—Chairman.

To The Right Hon. Lord Minto:—

Indignation meeting at Dabhol largely attended protests strongly Transvaal imprisonment of leading Durban Indians, pray intercede for immediate release.—Chairman.

MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB RANJITSINHJI.

Return to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 9.

The subjects of the Nawanagar State are preparing to give a warm welcome, on his return to the capital, next month, of his Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar.

His Highness is bringing with him experts to consult on several matters, such as the improvement of the harbour and the pearl fishery, etc.

On his return, His Highness the Jam Saheb will devote himself to the task of reorganising every department in the State, with a view to secure a most efficient administration, in need of which the State has stood for a considerably long time.

Had His Highness not been compelled to leave so suddenly and so unexpectedly for England, for the benefit of his health, a good many reforms might have been introduced into the State by this time.

ORPHANAGE FOR BOYS.

SCHEME FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 9.

The idea which originated with Mr. K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi, of establishing an Orphanage in Rajkot common to all classes of boys, though seemingly gaining ground, is likely to take a good deal of time to develop, since funds sufficient for the purpose are not yet forthcoming, people in Kathiawar, except the Chiefs, being far too backward to take the lead in such philanthropic project.

In order to give shape to the scheme, a small house is rented at present and six boys are accommodated therein.

If His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, who is known to take a great interest in all undertakings, calculated to alleviate human suffering, could be approached in a proper manner, the project should certainly receive the consideration that it deserves from His Highness and be substantially helped.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 9.

R.I.M. steamer "Northbrook" arrived here yesterday afternoon with 2 officers and 27 details (deck). She leaves for Bombay tomorrow at 8 a.m. with the 127th Baluchis who arrived this morning from Quetta. The Baluchis will be stationed at Poona. This is the first time that a Baluch Regiment is posted in a Military Cantonment in the Presidency proper.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

The Close of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

THE past week has been one of finales, and a general wind up of the season's festivities. Fortunately the weather has been quite fine, but the clouds which now appear on some evenings betoken thundertsorms to come. On September 29th the members of the Poona Hunt gave their annual dinner to the M. F. H. and Whips. Complimentary speeches were made but did less than justice to the efforts by which Colonel Bull has succeeded in giving us about the best season's hunting that anyone here can remember. Few people who have not kept foxhounds in India know how much care it means to keep a pack fit to hunt throughout the rains and the success of our M. F. H. in the kennels has been as great as his success in the field, as the hunt accounts bear witness. All keen followers of the hunt are anxious to hear that Colonel Bull can be prevailed upon to undertake his onerous but congenial task once again next year. At seven o'clock the morning after the dinner the Hunt Point to Point Races came off ten miles out on the Nasik Road. The event was a regular picnic and crowds of people who were strangers to the chase turned out to do honour to the occasion and the breakfast which General Alderson kindly provided. The hunt officials were well to the fore. Mr. Enthoven, the Honorary Secretary, scoring a very popular win on his good Arab Sultan and Mr. Jackson, second Whip, winning the Light Weight Hunt Cup on Colonel Bull's horse Benefit. The Welter Hunt Cup was won by Mr. A. Graham on Swiveller, Mr. Cameron being second on his gallant grey waler who has missed nothing that the hounds could show him throughout the season, while Mrs. Meyer on Goldfinder had no difficulty in carrying off the Diana Cup. It was a very pleasant morning and a worthy end to a good season's sport.

Quite a number of semi-public functions have to be recorded. On Wednesday, September 30, the Sisters and Nurses of the Sassoon Hospital were "at Home" in their new quarters, and organized an excellent little sale of work, the proceeds of which are to go towards the laying out of a garden. There were a great number of people present and the things for sale, which combined all the good qualities of daintiness, utility and cheapness found ready purchasers.

On the same day also, took place the annual distribution of prizes of the Sirdar Dastur Nosherwan Girls' High School at Baliwala's Theatre. The children gave a very good entertainment, after which General Alderson presented the prizes, these included several for needlework. Cookery, health hygiene, nursing and moral instruction are also included in the curriculum of this school.

On the 2nd and again on the 5th, there were two large parties in honour of Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir: the first was given by Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Petit at Garden Reach, Kirkee, and the second took place at Kundwani Mansion in Poona, which has lately been the scene of several big gatherings. Sir George Clarke was present on the latter occasion and handed to Sir Cowasjee the address and its silver casket which had been subscribed for by the "different Indian communities in Poona."

On Saturday H. E the Governor, who had presided at the Council meeting in the morning, opened the new buildings of St. Helena's School in the afternoon, and made a short speech congratulating Miss Sorabji on her earnest and energetic work and Miss Gould on her great generosity ; he then went on to the Police Sports at Bamburda, arriving when it was just beginning to get dark, but just in time to make another speech and give away the prizes. The sports were very successful, in spite of an inopportune shower of rain, and there were some very good events. The Satara and Khandeish particularly distinguished themselves, and all the competitors did great credit to their service. On Sunday the members of the Deccan Club gave a large "At Home" t[illegible] provided some exc[illegible] meet the Governor, and [illegible]ellent native music. This was for mere men ; but Native ladies have been no less energetic and hospitable and there have been several purdah parties both at the Ladies Club and elsewhere, including one given by Mrs. Dost Mohamed last week and another by the Sirdar Begum Azimodin on Monday at her house in Kasba Peth ; and the Lady Aga Khan, who has been entertaining a great deal, is giving a party on Friday to bid farewell to Mrs. Rowlandson, the retiring honorary secretary of the Ladies Club. The same Club was also the scene of a large party given on Wednesday by Mr Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil in honour of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie. The Club premises were gaily decorated with flags, lanterns and coloured lights and a large tent was erected for refreshments, a band played in the garden, and inside, Miss Pudumjee, Mrs. Wadia and Miss Byramjee were amongst others who played and sang. Mr. Vakil said a few words and proposed Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie's health which was received with loud cheers from the guests.

On Thursday afternoon, by kind invitation of H. E. Sir George Clarke, the members of the National Indian Association held their second gathering this season at Government House. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Association. Nearly every member was there : they were received on arrival by Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, the president, and the committee represented by Sirdar Pudumjee and Khan Saheb Boottee. The programme opened with a violin solo by Miss M. H. Dastur and amongst those who sang were Lady Jehangir and Miss Readymoney, Captain Drummond and Mr. Kabraji. Quite a feature of the afternoon was the singing of two small Hindu boys, known as the Brothers Gogte, who were accompanied by Mr Nateker. H. E. Sir George Clarke was present during part of the afternoon and talked to the various members. The great number of functions which he has attended during the past week must have been a severe strain and his kindness and hospitality on this occasion were much appreciated.

At this point these letters stop. A few more boxes to pack, a last tepid race-meeting to attend and the Poona season is at an end. In a week's time the fairies will have fled, the poodle-fakers put up their shutters, and the mother of five will reign supreme at the Gymkhana. So good-bye to you, ladies kind and ladies cruel, good bye to you perennially young generals and preternaturally old subalterns ; you are exempt for seven months from the sway of "Venus Verticordia." Nor must we forget our four-footed friends, the outsiders who romped in first, the rotters we backed at evens and who brought up the rear ; good business for the bookies this, but we forgive you freely. Then, too, the gallant hunters who carried us so bravely over boulder and bog, the leading hounds who hunted so keenly; the stragglers who did no work at all; and the stout jacks who showed us a clean pair of heels. Adieu, or so far as may be, 'au revoir.'

N. C. KELKER, editor of the "Mahratta," who is now in jail for contempt of Court, will be brought up early next week before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, as he had expressed a desire to offer an apology for the contempt for which he is now undergoing imprisonment in the Common Jail.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBA

Proposed Examination Ha

QUESTION SHELVED.

THE Hon'ble Dr. F. G. Selby, the Vice-Cha presided at the adjourned meeting of the S held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall o University, last night, when the debate on Cowasji Jehangir's offer of Rs. 3,25,000 fo erection of Examination Halls was resumed.

On the last occasion Dr. Mackichan had m the following proposition :—

"That the University tenders its thanks t Cowasji Jehangir for his generous gif Rs. 3,000,000 for the erection of Examination H approves of the erection of the buildings in University Gardens, accepts the conditions which Sir Cowasji Jehangir's offer is m approves the plan with a few reservations a details to be settled in consultation between Syndicate and the Chancellor, and will contrib up to one lakh including the unexpended bala of the grant made by the Government of Indi the University."

The conditions being :

1. That the Government and the Univers either or both, furnish the balance necessary complete the Halls.
2. The Halls to be called "The Sir Cow Jehangir Hall" so that both the old and the n building may bear the same name.
3. The new Halls to be erected in the Univers Gardens, and in order that the building may be useless except during the Examination per one of them should be large enough to be app able to the purposes hereinafter stated.
4. The Halls to be designed as stated in (3) a to be equipped with electric lights and fans a provided with chairs and other necessary furnit required for all Examination purposes. The desi to be approved by the Governor.
5. When not actually required for examinatio purposes, the large Hall referred to in (3) to b available with the permission of the Syndicate f public purposes connected with the education o the people, such as—
   - (a) Lectures of an educative character.
   - (b) Prize giving of Colleges and Schools.
   - (c) Dramatic representations by Colleges a Schools.
   - (d) Concerts of a high class.
   - (e) Fine Art Exhibitions and others of simila nature for the promotion of education.
6. A marble bust of the late Sir Cowasji Jeha ghir with a tablet to be fixed on a part of th frontage together with another tablet in the interior recording the whole cost of the building including Sir Cowasji Jehangir's contribution.

To this proposal the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad had moved the following amendment : "That all words after the words "University Gardens" be omitted and the following be substituted in their place, viz., "but requests the Chancellor to represent to the generous donor that in view of the permanent character of the Halls, it is essential that the accommodation to be provided should be not only with regard to the immediate requirements of the day but should be adequate for the growing needs of the future, at least to some extent, that that object could be easily attained by sacrificing in some measure the large Hall shown in the plans, the purpose whereof could still be served by utilising one or both of the old Halls for the objects mentioned in clause 5 of the conditions, and that the design should be altered accordingly ; that the University will feel justified in contributing a lakh of rupees only in the event of such a modification of the design."

Colonel Collie moved another amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate.

The Vice-Chancellor having explained the situation as to how far the debate had proceeded on the last occasion, remarked that the two new amendments of which Mr. Padhye and Mr. Natrajan had given notice depended upon the voting. If Mr. Setalvad's amendment was passed Mr. Padhye would have to alter his amendment [illegible] Mr. Natrajan's amendment in the accordingly an[illegible] case could not be moved.

Mr. Nadkarni resumed the debate. He pointed out the fact that before accepting the offer the Senate ought to know if Government were still the proprietor of the strip of land forming part of the University Gardens on the Hornby Road side. He held a copy of the lease by which Government had allowed the use of the garden grounds to the University. It was necessary to determine this question first and for this reason he would support Dr. Collie's proposal to refer this matter to the Syndicate for further consideration. The Syndicate might consider the question in that light. They must ascertain if the Government would continue to allow them the use of that strip of land and if the public would be allowed to utilize it as a resort of recreation.

Mr. Mirza Akberali strongly supported Dr. Mackichan's proposal. He confessed he was not able to understand Mr. Nadkarni. Dr. Mackichan had told them in the clearest terms that if the Senate adopted his proposition, the Government were prepared to give them this strip of land which was, he told them, about 80 feet broad. The contribution would not be only Rs. 3,25,000, but it will be something like 10 lakhs. He did not think that a long speech was necessary to commend Dr. Mackichan's proposal to the Senate. It was their clear duty to accept the gift. On the last occasion he expected that the House would accept the proposal, but as the evening proceeded the feeling ran high, and some members opposed the proposal. Mr. Robertson went to the length of criticising the offer as a wicked one. He did not use any argument worth quoting or noting. He was against a bludgeon hanging over his head even though it was in shape of Rs. 3,25,000. They had two amendments, one from Mr. Setalvad and another from Dr. Collie. The object of both was to shelve the question for an indefinite period. The arguments used by Mr. Setalvad were absolutely weak, and did not touch the question at all. He was against building the hall upon the University site, but he would give in if the offer was sufficiently tempting. (Mr. Setalvad : I did not say so). The number of candidates which the Hall would accommodate would be 1,900 and odd, and Mr. Setalvad thought that was not enough for the number of candidates that would present themselves at the Matriculation Examination. Mr. Mirza then quoted the figures which were supplied to him by the Assistant Registrar, showing the number of candidates that presented themselves at that examination since 1896, and remarked that the largest number was about 2,000. If the proposed Hall was not sufficient to contain the number of candidates, they had the Senate Hall and the University Library to fall back upon. Dr. Collie's arguments were threefold. His first argument was based upon public health. He had called this garden a lung of the city and had said that it would be a desecration to erect the Hall in front of those architectural beauties. The consideration of the health of the city, Mr. Mirza thought, was irrelevant. They were not the Municipal Corporation, nor were they the Health Department of that august body. They had the care of the University had to look to the best interests of the students their care. He admitted that the University es offered splendid view to some attorneys' , one Counsel's chambers, and fresh light and that pile of buildings which surrounded it. o far as the rest of the city was concerned, pile of buildings was as effectual a block as other barrier. If Dr. Collie or Sir Pherozeshah a walk with him through the Gardens about lock in the afternoon, they would find some e sweepers and peons taking their repast, or would find a number of these people sleeping r the shade of the trees. He admitted, late e afternoon they would find a few children e and enjoy the fresh air; but those children not select the other parts of the Gardens but small plot near the statue; and so far hat plot was concerned it was going to be -even when the proposed buildings were ted. The next point urged by the oppositionists the architectural beauty. But Mr. Natrajan pointed out to them that they could not urge point very much when they had a boarding- e on one side and a bank on the other, with a pile of buildings all round. The ques- of expense was the next point. And he cted Dr. Collie would show a good deal in it. he had not been able to show anything. m the figures that he had obtained from Assistant Registrar, Mr. Mirza told them, the ndap cost them Rs. 3,200 every year for erection maintenance, and the examinations were held y once a year. They might be called upon to d the examinations twice a year and to spend 6,400 for putting up the mundups every year. was surprised to hear Dr. Collie say that the ndap was as good as an examination hall. t he expected Dr. Collie had visited the mandap en only the medical examinations were going on, which case only a fourth of the mundup was cupied by the candidates. He should have had a ferent experience if he was in the mundup at the me of the Matriculation and other examinations. r. Collie would not have preferred to write even e of his prescriptions there. He asked them if was not their clear duty to pass the resolution, d asked them if they were prepared to throw ay ten lakhs of rupees, by rejecting the offer.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozesha Mehta said that m what he had heard during the course of the bate it was clear that the Senate was not in a sition to know the several statements made during e debate. They were told that it was a most rious thing that they should expose the candida- to the heat of the sun in a nearly unprotected andap. But he remembered that when Dr. Mackichan was the Vice-Chanceller he took considerable interest in that question. The newspapers were full of criticisms describing the hardship to which the students were subjected in the mandap. And he was quite certain Dr. Mackichan must be knowing that a resolution was passed by the Syndicate that the roof of the mandap was of a character to exclude the sun and heat. Were they to understand that those directions given by the Syndicate had been ignored? He had not been in the mandap as Dr. Collie or Mr. Mirza had been and therefore could not say anything from personal experience, but he believed that the large cost that was shown to them now was due to the carryng out of those instructions. He could not believe that the Registrar would allow unprotected mandap to be erected in defiance to the instructions of the Syndicate. Dr. Mackichan being the Vice-Chancellor at the time when the question was agitated some years ago, he remembered that Dr. Mackichan himself took great care to see that the mandap was erected with a proper cover to afford all possible protection against the sun and heat. A mandap with a good roof over it and open on all sides was about the best structure to hold examinations. On the last occasion Mr. Natrajan had remarked that he had some children to send to the mandap, and he Sir Pherozeshah) had laughed at the time. Because Mr. Natrajan was not the only man who had children to be sent up for the examinations. Other people did exist in Bombay who also had children to be sent to the mandap. So far as the Mandap was concerned the Senate had taken pains to make it as convenient as possible and he therefore asked members to remove from their mind the horrid picture given them of it. The present question before the Senate deserved to be treated upon the merits of the case itself. During the course of the argument some threats were held out. They were told with regard to that strip of land, that if they did not take it up the Government would build some other buildings upon it. He knew when his friend Mr. Nadkarni was referring to the lease, he was holding the old lease in his hand. But he might tell the Senate that subsequent to that there was another lease and some correspondence passed between the University and Government. It was true that the University could not built upon the land without the sanction from the Government, but it was very doubtful if the Government could build upon it without the University agreeing to their doing so. He remembered that when Sir Herbert Birdwood was the Vice-Chancellor some correspondence passed between Government and the University. Since then it had become very doubtful if the Government could build upon this land. But even suposing the Government had the power, would they go against the public opinion which was so strong on the point? He asked members therefore to disabuse their mind of such a thing taking place. It was Dr. Mackichan who said so much about the judgment, wisdom and generosity of the Government and could he expect such Government to adopt a policy of exercising the power as to have an objectionable building built on the plot? Mr. Mirza thought it did not matter if they made themselves a great nuisance to the city so far as they looked to their own interests. But he must know that it was the business and duty of every public institution to regulate their affairs so as not to affect the health of the city. If Mr. Mirza was a member of the Corporation and if he would sit near the feet of Dr. Collie who took so much interest in the sanitation and health of the city, he would have known that a block put up in one part of the city affected the health of the whole city. In such matters they had to take a comprehensive view.

Continuing Sir Perozeshah said that Mr. Mirza had told them that there was a huge building on one side which acted as a barrier and a block. Mr. Natrajan called it a "boarding house." They might call it by still more invidious name; they might call it a tavern, but it was Watson's Hotel. And if it blocked the fresh air why make it worse by adding new barriers. Taking the right view as Colonel Collie had taken, they must come to the conclusion that by building up huge building on the west they had blocked up the access of air which used to go to the Hornby Road and behind it he would ask them to stop from blocking up the access of air and to use Dr. Collie's words to save it from desecration. Their University was a public institution and it should do nothing to help in the policy so injurious to the health of the city. Mr. Mirza said they need not consider other points as long as it suited their purpose, but would it not, Sir Pherzesha asked, spoil the whole aspect of the town? The visitors admired that view as they passed along the Hornby Road. Even after the erection of the new buildings their present buildings would remain, but they would not be that object of beauty which they are now. He was sure those in favour of the new buildings would not like his using the terms, but he would say that it would be an act of vandalism if they were to shut up the view of those most beautiful buildings of which they were so proud. From the personal conversation that he had, as many others had, with Lord Lamington, he assured them that even he was against any such scheme being carried out. With regard to the donors and their generosity he would speak out and he must not be considered to be making any invidious comparison, but he would say that Bombay had many generous donors to be proud of; but their donations so far as gifts in the cause of education were concerned, were even far greater in other countries than here. Even then he would speak out and say that if generous donors did come forth they should follow the example of Sir David Sassoon, the munificent donor of two lakhs who made the offer without any hard and fast condition. The arguments of Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Mirza were that they had a splendid offer and the Government were giving them the land and a contribution towards building the hall, why should they not have it? But he asked them to consider if a permanent Examination Hall was necessary. They knew the suggestions made by several witnesses before the University Commission that they should do away with the Matriculation Examination and the Colleges should be allowed the option of examining students for admission into their Institutions. If that suggestion was acted upon, and if the Government sanctioned the examinations in compartments what should they do with the buildings they now proposed to erect? He would make another suggestion why not import the semi-permanent portable American pavilions? The Government would surely grant them permission to erect such pavilions on the Oval. Government had refused them permission to erect the pendals but they would not refuse them allowing the erection of such pavilions. Again why not take a site on the Kennedy Sea Face? Most of the students came from those quarters, and a Hall might be erected there. Some difficulty, it was suggested, would be experienced by the Registrar and his staff in going to such a distance. But he was sure their indefatigable Registrar, Mr. Dastur, who had given them such complete satisfaction, would even put up a tent near the Hall, and energetically do his duty as he had been doing since the time he was appointed their Registrar.

Mr. Chandawarkar: Do you intend to kill the willing horse?

Sir P. M. Mehta: I have a different notion of Mr. Dastur's vitality (laughter). He can work with the same energy and vigour for a number of years.

In conclusion Sir Pherozeshah remarked that he did not propose any dogmatic measure. He was not in favour of having this or that or nothing, but he asked them to give full consideration to the matter. For this reason he supported Colonel Collie's proposal to refer this question back to the Syndicate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandwarkar said that in the beginning he was very strongly in favour of the proposition which had been brought before them by Dr. Mackichan, but he found that the proposals which the committee had suggested were considerably modified. He did not wish to express any opinion upon the merits of question, but it must be clear to any reasonable mind that there was a strong public feeling against the erection of public buildings in the University Gardens. They could not disregard public opinion. The question was one which they should not hurry through. There were some complicated questions connected with it and he therefore would vote for Dr. Collie's proposal.

Mr. M. C. Murzban was not in agreement with Principal Coverton who suggested that the proposal should be rejected. By making a few alterations in the plans the building could be made to suit their purpose. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's suggestion for semi-permanent pavilions must be considered also. He would support Dr. Collie's proposal. Principal Pranjpe spoke for the Mofussil students, who, he said, were not used to so much sun and heat as the Bombay students. He supported Dr. Mackichan's proposition and asked the Senate to decide the question at once, as there was no further need to go back to the Syndicate.

Dr. Bhandarkar was in favour of the original proposition. How could they call it an act of vandelism when they proposed to put up a building. Vandalism meant destruction or pulling down of a building.

Dr. Mackichan replying on the debate urged that he was sure the gardens would not be at all disturbed nor would the locality be deprived of its beauty. On the contrary he could imagine the gardens being greatly improved by the erection of the proposed buildings. He did not think it was any good in sending back the question to the Syndicate because that body could not advance it any further. They had thoroughly considered the matter and had brought it before the Senate in most suitable and best form they could.

The votes being 27 for and 25 against Dr. Collie's proposal a division was demanded and the voting was 28 to 25. The Vice-Chanceller thereupen declared that Dr. Collie's proposal was carried.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Quadrille Party.

A very successful Quadrille Party was given by the Bombay City Police Club in the Town Hall last night. The Hall was illuminated and artistically decorated for the occasion. The Party proved a great success. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police and other high Police officials were also present. The Committee was composed of Superintendent Stanford (President); Inspector Murray (Vice-President); Inspector Jones (Secretary); and Inspectors De Burgh, Bodley, Hassan, Henry, Stenson, and Paterson, and Sub-Inspectors Guider and Copping (members.) Inspectors Jones and Bodley and Sub-Inspector Stenson acted as masters of ceremony.

MR. JAMES MCDONALD'S WEDDING.

The marriage took place on Thursday afternoon, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road, of Mr. James McDonald, ex-Sheriff of Bombay and ex-President of the Corporation, with Mrs. Herbert. There was a large company of guests at the Church, including many prominent Indians. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alex S. Crichton, Minister of the Church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. Mr. A.C. Logan, I.C.S., acted as best man, and the bride was given away by her son.

After the marriage service was over, the party adjourned to the "Grange," where a reception was held. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. Logan and was suitably replied to by Mr. McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left for Mahableshwar for the honeymoon.

A GLIMPSE OF KOLHAPUR.

Where shall I fly to now, was the question which perplexed me, having arranged a full fortnight's outing to some place or another. Some one suggested one place another suggested some other. Mostly beaten tracks. But pastures new where I could pasture and revel in rest, which I so much needed after the heavy strain which devolved upon me during the recent riots. I was not ill, for physically I was never better in my life, but I can only liken my condition to that of a hack victoria horse, who works well, eats well, drinks well and sleeps well; the only thing being that, he is sorrowfully jaded; and that was exactly my condition, when one afternoon I left from Victoria Terminus for my destination. The ascent of the Ghats puts new life into one. In my carriage were two Mahomeden gentlemen, evidently possessed of influence and riches with whom I very soon fell into coversation, and gleaned from one of them who had travelled over all Mahomedan countries, and had studied their system of Government and the characterestics of their peoples thoroughly knowledge, which I did not previously possess I now gained.

As our conversation drew to an end, [illegible] puffed into Poona Station, where [illegible] train and after a brief coaversation with th[illegible] alighted ous and popular Arthur Leslie [illegible] ever courte- form, and entered the dining sa[illegible] crossed the plat- gauge (S. M. C.) where dinner [illegible]oon on the narrow were puffing out of the st[illegible] was served just as we others besides myself, [illegible] In the car were two months out in the co[illegible] a young officer, a few military station [illegible]ntry, and on his way to some other was a yo[illegible] two hundred miles off. The before we [illegible] Indian. We were not long "The unr[illegible] entered into general conversation. conver[illegible]ation. I cannot say to what nationality the yo[illegible] Indian belonged, but I must say that I was [illegible]ch struck with his broad-mindedness and impartiality in discussing political matters; and if all Indian youths were of the same mind as this young fellow, it need hardly be said that there would neither be sedition nor "unrest" and as unhappily there is at present. May this young fellow in the future not get on to "Broken Roads"

The early dawn saw the passengers bound for Kolhapur alight at Miraj, where I soon found myself in a little toy carriage with barely room for two; fortunately there was no other passenger but myself. The miniature train stopped at three or four stations and on reaching Kolhapur I found a carriage with a note of welcome from my host and hostess, welcoming me to their hospitable home, where I had spent days, which will always carry with them the pleasantest of memories.

On arrival, for the first two days, I did not rest but simply hibernated. After which I was seized with the instinct of the little busy bee, and became active and commenced to gather honey all the day from every fancy flower political, social, religious and general, all of which it would be impossible to me to jot down as it would take some two volumes in book-form to do that. So I must leave out a very great deal and simply light from one flower to another in quick succession the same as the sweet little insect does.

KOLHAPUR

Is an ancient State having its own peculiar history. Its area, inclusive of its feudatory estates, is 2,855 square miles, comprising no less than 1,079 villages, and the population of 9,10,011. The capital town, which is Kolhapur, was in former times called Karwir. Though there are many hills round and about Kolhapur there is only one named Panhalgad, which is considered to be the sanitarium during the hot weather. The principal rivers, which flow through this State are six in number. They all take their rise in the Sahyadris, and running about sixty miles towards the east, they join Krishna River. Kolhapur is some 2,000 feet above sea level with a bracing climate and in geographical features, is a magnified Nasik.

In political importance Kolhapur claims first rank among Native States, having descended from the younger branch of Shiwaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha Empire. The ruler bears the distinctive and honorofic title of "Chhatrapati Maharaja." The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Shiwaji, son of Rajaram I, by his heroic wife Tarabai. Kolhapur, after a deal of opposition, became in the year 1731 an independent Principality, separating itself from the elder branch of Satara by virtue of a treaty concluded in that year. The adjoining petty Chiefs were constantly giving annoyance and the work of internal administration did not then go on satisfactorily, and it was only after 1844 that the State began to be administered on firmer and more systematic lines under the direct supervision of the British Government with the result that Kolhapur was in enjoyment of peace and happiness, and progress was visible in all departments of the State. During the troublesome times of 1857 Kholapur remained staunch to the British Government. The installation of the present Maharaja—Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja took place on the 2nd of April, 1894 by H. E. the Governor of Bombay Lord Harris. His Highness had received a sound English education which has enabled him to deal with State matters not according to the old Maratha methods but more so on English lines with the result that his policy at times stirs up the wrath of the disaffected sections of his subjects, who never lose all opportunity when it offers of belying their Chief. The Maharaja is to be congratulated on the presence in his State of a very strong Political Agent, Major Wodehouse and a firm Asisstant Political, Captain Harris, and also at the head of State affairs of such a wise and valued statesman as Mr. R. V. Sabnis, the Diwan Saheb.

Education, a most dangerous abstract is sowing its seeds in the State. To most people education can only be likened to a geld ring in a swine's snout for the use, they put it to, aud the danger it creates through the Empire. Education should be imparted cautiously but when intellectual Brahmins and other intelligent high caste Hindoos cut such sorry figures under the load of education how much more so will not the Dhersand, the other lower class Hindoos, to whom His Highness is so very keen on giving them the same standard of education as the higher and more refined and intellectual castes. Will they not in time cut even sorrier figures than the higher castes are at present doing? Had the British Government not lamentably broken down the barriers of caste, which was the bulwark of our stability and safety through high education it is not saying too much when it is said that our political situation in India to-day would have been as firm as a rock.

Kolhapur may well be proud of its public buildings, which are the Albert Edward Hospital, a fine Town Hall, a Veterinary Dispensary, a Technical School, the Ambabai's Temple, the Rajaram College and High School, the Native General Library, the Ahilyabai Girls' School, the Jail, the Rankala Tank, the State Paddocks and its monumental temples, all of which have their own peculiar interest and traditions.

A glimpse of Kolhapur would not altogether be complete were I to omit mention of its oldest European inhabitant, Dr. Sinclair, who had served the British Government for a period of thirty years, some forty years ago, retired on pension and took up the appointment of State Physician, which he held up to within two or three years ago, and unfortunately had to retire on account of Glaucoma. The worthy Doctor is, indeed, now at the age of eighty-six, a magnificent type of manhood. He stands 6ft. 6 with an herculean frame, erect as a dart, and it is a sight to see the old gentleman out on the great Kolhapur Trunk Road doing his four miles walk every evening. Rain or sunshine it is all the same. His house, or rather I should say, his little palace is situated in one [illegible] the healthiest spots in Kolhapur, and in th[illegible] centre of a compound, consisting of two acres of rich soil with the result that, a magnificent flower garden bearing flowers of all description are muc[illegible] in evidence throughout the year. The compo[illegible]nd is also a sanctuary for birds of all species, [illegible]ome of whom sing from early dawn upto evenin[illegible] and others again keep the nights lively with the[illegible] melodies.

This letter cannot be bro[illegible] to a close without the mention of Miraj, a [illegible] is an important railw[illegible] tributary to Kolhapur. Miraj importance does no[illegible] centre, but its claim to traction of Mira[illegible] rest here alone. The great at- in its hospit[illegible] and its world-wide fame is centered known are [illegible] in which every conceivable operations by that [illegible] carried out with the maximum of success "the [illegible] great and skilful Surgeon Dr. Wanlass, F[illegible] Morrell Mackenzie of the East." Patients, both Europeans and Natives, from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, the Punjab, in fact from all parts of India, gravitate to this hospital for operations and treatment. Such is the fame of this little hospital, which is kept up mostly by money from America.

Doctor Wanlass is a specialist in all diseases requiring operations and he most rightly is deified throughout the length and breadth of the country. Unassuming and modest as he is, nobody would take him to be the great medical expert, which he is. I had the pleasure of spending an afternoon under his hospitable roof and two hours of which were devoted to the different wards in the hospital, where a nurse, who was also travelling down to Bombay, was lost in admiration at the equipment of the hospital and "after operation" cases, all in progress of recovery. That very morning two major operation cases were performed. The operation cases there, yearly are counted by the thousand. Some two miles away from the hospital stands a small Leper Asylum. The inmates (both men and women) some fifty in number, some in the earlier stages of the disease and receiving hopeful treatment, and others again beyond all hopes, presenting most loathsome appearance and beyond all medical skill, and yet in their own way are happy enough, as their wants, which are simple enough are fully supplied by liberal diet, tobacco, opium and other narcotics, which go far to alleviate pain and reconcile the mind to their unfortunate lot.

"MERCURY."

SERIOUS RIOTS NEAR PONDICHERRY.

Police Use Firearms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 9.

Details are to hand of a serious riot which occurred on Wednesday last at Kuta Ruppam a British village adjoining Pondicherry, where Musulmans own shops and trade with Muthialpet, a French village and suburb of Pondicherry.

The row started by some Musulman boys playing on the sea shore, breaking the thread of some fishermen repairing their nets, who were French subjects. The fishermen assaulted one boy, who called his father. Hot words passed between the father and the fishermen, with the result that the father was roughly handled and carried home unconscious.

Police (British) of Kuta Ruppam hurried to the beach, which by this time was crowded with people. Scarcely had the police effected what seemed a peaceful settlement of the affair and left the scene, when the rowdy element reinforced by the arrival of fishermen, with a good many more, till on the French side there were about 700 people and on the British side about 300, including a considerable number of Musulmans.

The British police again came on the scene with fire arms and found the French police there with a European Gendarme.

Considerable excitement followed. Stones were flung at the Kota Ruppam people and the British police fearing a riot, fired in the air, hoping to disperse the mob. Instantly from the French side firring opened with ball cartridges on the Musulmans of Kota Ruppam. One was hit and expired soon after and about eight more were seriously wounded.

The rowdies on the French side then entered the Musulman shops in Muthialpet, looted them and tore up the records and account books etc. The betel gardens belonging to the Musulmans were also wrecked and other damage done.

The Governor of Pondicherry quickly drove to the spot and instituted inquiries.

The British authorities have been informed of the event. The nearest Sub-Magistrate, Aravamithu Iyengar, with a Police Inspector and a local apothecary have gone to the spot. The Sub-Magistrate has made arrangements for patrolling the British frontier to prevent the incursions of the Pondicherry rowdies, while the French frontier is guarded by the French Police.

Mr. T. R. Knapp, Collector of South Arcot, is expected shortly.

DOORGA "POOJAH" FESTIVAL.

Serious Riot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 9.

A serious riot took place on the last day of the Doorga "Poojah" Festival, at Howrah.

A Hindu procession, which was returning from the riverside, was attacked by a Mahomedan crowd, armed with lathis, and five of the party were so seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospital.

The Police also were attacked and hit but they failed to arrest any of the rioters, but a charge has been laid against 12 Mahomedans, who are alleged to have been participants in the attack.

CALCUTTA, October 9.

It is now ascertained that fourteen persons were trampled to death in the Dhankuria Puja fatality.

THE MANGROL STATE.

Re-organisation of Departments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, October 9.

His Highness Shaikh Saheb Jehangir Mian, of Mangrol, has been re-organising all the State departments, by reducing superfluous establishments, whereby considerable saving will be effected.

He has paid off the debt of the Junaghad State, and is likely to pay off much of the State debt before the year is out.

The Mangrol Principality, small as it is, will soon be in a very flourishing condition, as the Chief is very shrewd and far above the average run of Native State rulers, and possesses considerable administrative experience, and, above all His Highness has a faculty for seeing through things quite intuitively and does not suffer himself to be misled by wiled flatterers and wicked slanderers. He is also a very expert mechanical engineer and an excellent business man.

DURBAR IN SIND.

The Commissioner's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 9.

The Commissioner in Sind held a Durbar at Hyderabad, Sind, last Wednesday evening to which a large number of Durbarees and local gentry were invited. Holmested Hall, at which it was held was tastefully decorated. The Commissioner distributed the honours and and rewards to the various recipients, the chief of whom were Messrs. Madandas Dhanrajmal, Native Assistant Commissioner, and Gobindram Salamatrai, Assistant Colonisation Officer, on whom the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred as a personal distinction, and Mr Pribdas Shewakram to whom the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 2nd Class, was given. A very large number of rewards in the shape of swords, lungis and Afrinnamas were presented to gentlemen who assisted Government in a marked degree during the past year, more particularly in connection with the Nawlakhi Canal, Cut Hala murders and breaches in the Guni Taluka.

The Commissioner in Sind then made a long speech which dealt with the topics of provincial as well as local interest and which evoked a spontaneous outburst of applause when he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the province as a whole. Commenting on the character of the Native Press in Sind, he believed it was thoroughly well-intentioned and honest in its criticism and was rendering valuable service. But two objectionable features marred its usefulness: (1) strong personal attacks on Government servants who could not defend themselves, (2) a manifestation of social and religious animosity. Both Hindu and Mahomedan papers were at fault here. He advised the Press not to indulge in slanderous attacks on officials or stir up racial hatred. Touching upon Municipal Government of Hyderabad he was glad to restore the privilege of non-official President and exhorted Councillors to co-operate with him loyalty and work in harmony and peace. He hoped that as in the future, responsibility of all Municipal Government would rest on ratepayers, they would elect such representatives as not only possessed the necessary capacity, but were patriotic and public-spirited and worked without regard to self or party.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Altered Plans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 9.

Dr. Sven Hedin has postponed his departure from Simla and now leaves next Sunday to catch the P. and O. Steamer "Delhi," at Bombay, sailing next Tuesday for Hongkong, whence he goes on to Japan and Home by the Siberian Railway, his object being to reach Sweden by Christmas.

The first authoritative account of his journey will be published when he lectures before the Royal Geographical Society in London, in the spring. His book will appear later on.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

Deputy Commissioner's Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 9.

In ordering the students of the Presidency College Geological Party, to leave Chaibasa, some days ago, the following order was recorded by Mr. Carey, the Deputy Commissioner:—

Twenty-six youths, alleging themselves to be students of the Presidency College, but bringing no credentials or means of identification, have come here, saying they wish to spend some days in studying Geology. They absolutely declined giving their thumb impressions. The teacher in charge is not personally acquainted with them all, and I have no means of verifying their identity. As they refused to give this single means of identifying them, they must leave Chaibasa not later than by the evening train leaving Chakardharpur to-morrow, the 3rd October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Saturday, October 10th.

"Northbrook" to Karachi:—The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," will leave Bombay for Karachi on the 13th October with the 121st Pioneers and details:—

121st Pioneers:—British Officers 8, Ladies 4, Child 1, Native Officers 10, Woman 1, Child 1, Rank and file 589, Public followers 31, Private followers 37, Horses 7.

Details:—R. G. A., Officer, 2 N.-C. Officers, R. F. A., 1 Sergeant and wife, Ordnance Department—Store Sergeant Reyner and wife, Sub-Medical Department—Wife of an Hospital Assistant.

Bombay—Arrivals, October 9.—Capt. Sheward, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Capt. Kelly, 1st Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Kidd, R.F.A., from England.
Bt. Col. Heath, R.E., from England.
Capt. Hill, R.E., from England.
Col. Pinte, from England.
Lieut. Shaw, R.G.A., from England.
Col. Whistler, 16th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut. Ring, 46th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Bate, R.H.A., from England.
Capt. Ommanney, R.A.M.C., from England.
Lieut. Walker, R.F.A., from England.
Maj. Roberts, 95th Russell's Inf., from England.
Lieut. Mangin, 107th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut. Talbot R F.A., from England.
Maj. Ditmar, S. and T. C., from England.
Col. Stafford, R.E., from England.
Lieut. Middlemass, 122nd Raj. Inf., from England.
Maj. Harley Lyon, C. M. Dept., from England.
Lieut. Manderson, 3rd Horse, from England.
Lieut. Anderson, R.H.A., from England.
Lieut. Wallace, R.F.A., from England.
Maj. Taylor, 63rd P.L.I., from England.
Lieut. Medlecott, 3rd Skinners Horse, from England.
Capt. Ahern, R.A.M., from England.

Departures Oct. 9.—Maj. Bretten, 110th M.L.I., to Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Langrishe, R. A. M. C. to Mhow.
Lieut. Bennett, R. A. M. C. to Poona.
Lt.-Col. Powell, R. A. M. C. to Secunderabad.
2nd Lt. Shaw, R. F. A. to Secunderabad.
Capt. Fanbann, R. A. M. C. to Durban.
Lieut O'Kelly, A. V. C. to Jubbulpore.
Maj. Ditmas, S. and T. Corps, to Secunderabad.
Col. Stafford, R. E. to Mhow.
Lieut. Riddlemass, 122nd R Inf. to Ahmedabad.
Capt. Sheward, S. and T Corps to Meerut.
Capt. Kelly, I.M.S., to Simla.
Lieut. Longmore, R. A. M. C. to Lucknow.
Lieut. Kidd, R.F.A., to Rawal Pindi.
Lieut. Bradish, R.A.M.C. to Rawalpindi.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur, I.O.D., to Simla.
Lieut. Walker, S. and T. C. to Meerut.
Lieut. Bowle, R. A. M. C. to Rawal Pindi.
Lieut.-Col. Heath, R. E. to Roorkee.
Capt. Hill R. E to Rurkee.
Col. Pinte, the Queens, to Agra.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, September 25, (PARIS, September 26)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

LONDON, September 25.

Accident to Electric Tramway Cars.—Nine persons were injured on Sunday in a collision between three electric tramway cars on part of the London County Council's tramways system in Old-street.

Drury Lane Theatre.—At this theatre on Monday there was produced a new play by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton entitled "The Marriages of Mayfair."

Ecclesiastical.—During the last few days fresh developments of the subsidences of the foundations of Westminster Cathedral have been reported.—Archbishop Bourne has issued a message expressing his thanks to all who contributed to ensure "the magnificent success of the Eucharistic Congress."—An official denial is given to the report that there has ever been any question of the King's receiving the Papal Legate to the Congress.

Election Intelligence.—At the Newcastle election the Irish electors were recommended by the local branches of the United Irish League to vote for the Conservative candidate as a protest against Mr. Asquith's action in regard to the Eucharistic procession.

Ireland.—A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Monday to consider the Prime Minister's action in regard to the Eucharistic procession, and a resolution was passed strongly condemning the Government's intervention. The Unionist members were absent.

Labour.—The operative spinners in the Lancashire cotton trade have failed to authorize a strike by the requisite majority, but owing to the action of the card-room workers 120,000 people were thrown out of work on Monday.—The engineers' dispute has been selected.

Model Housing Exhibition.—Sir Oliver Lodge on Saturday afternoon opened an exhibition of model houses at Wolverhampton, and spoke upon the housing question.

The Motor Question.—The Local Government Board has addressed a circular letter to county and borough councils concerning the abuse of motor traffic. Before deciding upon fresh legislation the Board draws attention to the provisions of the existing law, which it thinks should be sufficient to prevent most of the evils complained of.—Mr. S. F. Edge writes to us announcing that, in deference to the immense volume of public feeling against dangerous racing, he intends to withdraw the Napier cars from all dangerous competitions.

Suicide of General Luard.—The body of Major-General C. E. Luard was found last week, on the railway line near Maidstone, in circumstances which showed that he had committed suicide. He left a letter to the effect that, on account of the awful accusations that had been made against him and the letters he had received, he could not stand the strain any longer, and that his body would be found on the line. The Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday. Colonel Warde, M.P., with whom the General had been staying, in his evidence expressed a firm conviction that the suicide was not premeditated, but was the result of a sudden impulse, and he pointed out several circumstances on which he based this opinion. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

The Death of Mrs. Luard.—The Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Luard concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

The Boswell Statue.—The statue of Boswell, presented to Lichfield by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, was unveiled on Saturday afternoon by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who delivered an appreciation of the biographer.

The Death of Professor Churton Collins.—The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Professor Churton Collins was held last week. The jury found that death was accidental.

The Speaker on his Office.—The Freedom of the City of Carlisle was presented on Tuesday to Mr. J. W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons. The Speaker, in his reply, spoke of the important functions of his office and of the question of freedom of speech in Parliament.

Wonan Suffrage.—The release last week of Miss Mary Phillips, who was sentenced on July 1, to three months' imprisonment for the part she took in a demonstration by woman suffragists in Parliament-square, was celebrated by a procession and breakfast.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin has received a reply from the Admiralty, accepting in the main his proposals on the subject of Australian naval defence. The Admiralty agrees to lend two up-to-date cruisers to Australia.—The United States battleship fleet has left Australia. Rear-Admiral Sperry before leaving sent a cordial message of acknowledgment for the good feeling shown by the Australians.—Mr. Deakin, replying to a question in the Commonwealth House of Representatives on Wednesday, stated that no formal invitation had been sent for a British Fleet to visit Australia, but he hoped that the announcement in the Press of a visit to be paid by a modern squadron next year would prove correct.—The Victorian Government has broken away from the Premier's anti-Federal immigration agreement, and decided to supply Mr. Deakin with the information which he has asked for.

New Zealand.—Statistics have been published in New Zealand showing the enormous progress made by the colony in half a century.

South Africa.—The negotiations between the Transvaal Government and the Indian party on the Asiatic question have broken down.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidental Campaign.—Our new York corespondent says Mr. Hearst has cast a bombshell in the American Presidential campaign. He has produced copies of letters written by Mr. John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Trust, to Senator Foraker and Mr. Sibley, indicating that these gentlemen, while occupying public office, have had financial and other relations with the Trust. Other documents purport to show that Senator Bailey and Mr. C. N. Haskell, two prominent Democrats, have enjoyed similar relations with the great Trust. President Roosevelt has taken in hand Mr. Hearst's exposures, and in a statement issued to the Press, vigorously exposes the hostility shown by Senator Foraker to the anti-Trust reforming work of the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt claims that the Publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in a striking fashion the action of the Administration, but also casts a curious sidelight on the Democratic attacks on the Government.

Forest Fires.—Forest fires are still raging, and New York has been overhung with a pall of smoke.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Prince Ferdinand has arrived at Budapest, where he was received with the fullest honours accorded to Sovereigns.

Germany.—Prince Bulow was present last week at the opening of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the hall of the Reichstag. The Imperial Chancellor claimed that Germany had shown herself keenly interested in the promotion of peace and arbitration. Germany wished to be, and must be, strong to defend herself, but she did not abuse, and would not abuse, her strength. The subjects of compulsory arbitration and the seizure of private property at sea have been discussed at considerable length by the Congress. The closing meetings were held on Saturday, and in the afternoon the members were the guests of Prince Bulow at a garden party.

Morocco.—A summary of the German reply to the Franco-Spanish Note has been received in Paris and is published in Berlin. In regard to the measures to be taken for securing the safety of traffic in Morocco it states that Mulai Hafid should be allowed a certain freedom of action in order that a fresh outbreak of feeling among the Musulman population may not be caused. The reply acknowledges the right of France and Spain to arrange with Morocco for compensation for the murder of their "nationals," but it trusts that in this matter the Powers will have regard to the financial position of Morocco. Great Britain has notified approval of the Franco-Spanish Note. Our Paris correspondent states that 3,000 French troops have left Casablanca since the end of July, 1,000 more are on the point of departing, and 3,000 will leave before the end of October.

Persia.—The Shah replied to the joint British and Russian Note on Saturday. Our Teheran correspondent says the answer amounts to a practical refusal to renew the Constitution until the Azerbaijan province is subdued.—Our special correspondent at Tabriz states that there have been renewed "pourparlers" between the Royalists and Nationalists there. Writing later, he says the Shah has telegraphed orders for the Sipahdah to reduce the town. According to information obtained by our St. Petersburg correspondent in authoritative quarters, the Shah's proclamation convoking the Mejliss may be expected within a few days. Russia and England have been exerting the strongest possible pressure to this end. Mahomed tried to justify delay on the ground that he did not desire to appear to be making a concession to the Nationalists at Tabriz.

Turkey.—The Turkish Grand Vizier has despatched a very conciliatory Note to the Bulgarian Government, pointing out that there was no intention of wounding Bulgarian susceptibilities in the Gueshoff incident.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Orville Wright has been seriously injured, and his companion, Lieut. Selfridge, killed in an accident during an aeroplane flight at Fort Myer.

Channel Swimming.—J. Wolffe on Saturday made an attempt to swim the Channel, which was nearly successful. Starting from the English side, he swam for close upon 15 hours, and was within half a mile of the coast near Calais, when exhaustion overcame him.

Dr. Sven Hedin's Discoveries.—We conclude the narrative, by our Simla correspondent, of Dr. Sven Hedin's travels in Tibet, and give the explorer's own summing up of the results of his expedition.

Japan and Manchuria.—The Japanese Charge d'Affaires has made a statement concerning Japanese policy in which he denies that any departure has been made from the policy of the open door in Manchuria.

Naval and Military.—It is reported that during the passage of the cruiser "Gibraltar" to the Australia Station the gun-sights were wilfully damaged by the crew.

Sleeping Sickness.—The Governments of Great Britain and Germany have agreed as to the terms of the Convention, the negotiations for which have been in progress for some time, to combat sleeping sickness in their African possessions.

Obituary.—Sir W.J. Anderson, Dr. S.W. Bushell Bishop of Montreal, Sir Arnold Kemball, Sir Nigel Kingscote, Mabel Lady Russell, Mr. R. Miller, Colonel J. C. D. Morrison, Sir E. Noel-Walker, Senor Sarasate, Rev. Dr. W. C. Smith, Major-General G. J. Wigram, Lord St. Vincent, Sir J. Leigh, and Mr. G. Nicholson.—"Times."

HEROES' FUND.

First Case.

London, September 26.

At least one hero of peace lost his life on Thursday, the very day that Mr. Carnegie's letter was read to the trustees at Dunfermline, setting up a fund of £250,000 (dl.1,250,000) with an annual inc[illegible] £12,500 (dl.62,500) for the benefit of such he[illegible] and their families. The question arose whether t[illegible] fund was to be retrospective, and Mr. Carnegie [illegible] the following telegram in reply to the "D[illegible]ly Mail.":—

Dornoch.—"Strictly speaking, it is not retrospective, but I should think that any recent and exceptional case might be considered by the trustees. One occurred yesterday in Edinburgh—a widow and seven children being left—which is certainly included."—Carnegie.

The case Mr. Carnegie refers to was evidently that at St. Helens, not at Edinburgh. Thomas Wright, at St. Helen's chemical worker, lost his life through inhaling chemical fumes while saving the life of a fellow-worker. He leaves a widow and seven children.

Wright was only one of several brave men at Baxter's Chemical Works, St. Helens. A piece of machinery had fallen into a well containing waste sulphur liquor. Harry Jackson went down to recover it, and was immediately overcome by the foul gases, and collapsed at the bottom. Another man, named MacGuire, made two brave attempts to recover him, but was beaten back by the gas and escaped with difficulty.

Others were waiting for ropes to be brought, but, seeing Jackson struggling at the bottom, Wright exclaimed, "We cannot stand here and see another man drown. We can get him up before the rope comes." Without a single precaution against the gas, he decended, and was lifting Jackson up when he collapsed. Then Peter Littler, with a towel in his mouth, went down with ropes, and the two were drawn out, not without risk to Littler, who was left hanging on the shaft of the well from a broken ladder. He scrambled but, however. Artificial respiration revived Jackson, but Wright was beyond aid. The men's gallantry was highly commended at the inquest.

In view of Mr. Carnegie's desire that exceptional cases of heroism of recent date might be considered, that of the brave colliers who tried to rescue men from the burning mine at Hamstead, near Birmingham, in March, may be considered; and also that of the widow of John Welsby, of Barnsley. Welsby fell exhausted, would not allow his compaion to remain with him, and died. A King's medal has been sent to his widow.

THE KING'S MEDALS.

Mr. Carnegie directs his trustees to make special inquiry into the needs of those who receive the King's medals and to regard as law any wish the King may choose to express. Two medals are presented by his Majesty for deeds of valour in peaceful pursuits. The Albert medal, a decoration of long standing, is awarded for brave deeds on land or sea in any part of the Empire. An extremely high standard is set, and the decoration is highly valued.

A little over twelve months ago, the King, noticing that no decoration was available for men who performed acts of conspicuous gallantry in mines and quarries instituted the Edward Medal for those who risked their own lives to go to the rescue of their comrades. Fifteen of these medals have been awarded—four to relatives of men who had lost their lives—and at the last investiture the personal interest taken by the King in the recipients was marked. It is hoped that the distribution of the medal will in time be extended to other industries.

Both by doctors and nurses the inclusion of acts of "medical heroism" in the scheme is warmly welcomed.

It is not made clear by Mr. Carnegie's letter to the trustees whether the hero must be injured before he can receive a gift. In the Charter of the American Heroe's Fund it was definitely set out that "a medal shall be given to the hero, or the widow or next-of-kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemmorates, that decendants may know and be proud of their decent. A medal shall be given for the heroic act even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money should the commission deem such a gift desireable."

TURKISH CRISIS.

Seizure of Railway by Bulgaria.

THREATENED CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENCE.

PORTE'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

London, Sept. 26.

The occupation of the Eastern Roumelian section of the Oriental Railway by Bulgarian troops, and the refusal of the Government of the Principality to redeem their promises of withdrawal, has created a diplomatic incident of extreme gravity.

The Oriental Railway is the property of Turkey, and forms part of the scheme of the late Baron Hirsch, who constructed the line on the guarantees of the Sultan. It was leased to a company, whose head office is in Vienna, and whose directors are three Germans and two Austrians. The lease expires in 1958, and the property then reverts to Turkey. The recent strike of the employees of the Oriental Railway, which reaches Constantinople by way of Sofia and Philippopolis, gave to the Government of Bulgaria an excuse for occupying the line as far as Philippopolis, in Eastern Roumelia.

The Government of the Principality assert that the occupation of the railway was with the assent of the company, and though they undertook to withdraw the troops as soon as the strike ended, they refuse to redeem that promise. The strike ended on Sunday, and despite the representations of the Turkish Government, Bulgaria persists in keeping possession of the railway declaring that the restoration of the working of the line is a matter for arrangement between the company and the Government of the Principality.

The Turkish authorities, mindful no doubt of a similar incident in 1894, insist on their rights as owners of the railway, and decline to allow new conditions to be imported into their contract with the lessees. The Bulgarian Government apparently desires to impose new conditions on the working of the line, and offers as an excuse the necessity of national defence. The representations of Turkey have been made with firmness and moderation, and are said to have the approval of the Austrian and German officials of the company at Sofia.

APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

The Porte has appealed to the Powers against the violation of Turkish rights as guaranteed by the Treaty of Berlin.

The incident cannot be dissociated from the recent refusal of Turkey to recognise an autonomous principality under the independence of Bulgaria, which is a Turkish suzerainty, by not inviting the Bulgarian Agent in Constantinople to a dinner given to the repesentatives of Foreign Powers.

"THE TIME HAS COME,"

STATEMENT BY THE BULGARIAN AGENT IN LONDON.

Dr. D. Mintchavitch, Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in London, who, after twenty years in the diplomatic service at Vienna, Belgrade, Bucharest, and for the past five years at Rome, has lately assumed his post here, stated yesterday in an interview with Reuter's representative, that the "railway question has for many years been under discussion between my Government and the railway company. Ten years ago we wanted to purchase the line, but owing to the large sum demanded the negotiations fell through and the matter has since been in abeyance. I believe that the affair will be dealt with direct with the company, and not with the Turkish Government.

"I hope that there will be no serious trouble, but it is evident that the question is for us one of national safety. We cannot tolerate the management of a line passing through our country being directed from Constantinople. At the same time, I am sure that Bulgaria has no intention of forcing matters to the point of war. Such an idea is absolutely excluded."

Turning to the new situation in Turkey and Bulgaria's aspirations for independence, the Diplomatic Agent said :—

"We welcome the new regime in Turkey because we hope that it will bring the order in Macedonia for which we have been striving for so many years.

"As to Bulgarian independence, I have no official information, but in my opinion, which does not at all bind my Government, the time has arrived for such a step. We are already independent except in name."

With regard to the refusal of an invitation to a banquet to the Bulgarian Agent in Constantinople, the Diplomatic Agent said :—

"In this the Turks are quite in the wrong, and we could do nothing but recall our representative. The only way out of the situation is for Turkey formally to admit her error, to furnish guarantees that such an offence shall not be repeated, and to undertake that M. Gueshoff shall be treated as he has been during the past ten years, as a member of the Corps Diplomatique."

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on Sept. 24 :—To-morrow is the fifty-first anniversary of Lucknow Day, and a friend of mine, reminded by this of the chupatties which were sent as secret signals all over India just before the Mutiny, is led to make an interesting suggestion. There are people who go so far as to say that wireless telegraphy and telephony have been known in the East from time immemorial. The suggestion that a sect should be ascetic to the point of refusing to run the risk of being glorified for its scientific attainments and therefore keeping them a strict secret, is not more extraordinary than the personal torture inflicted on themselves by religious fakirs. It is common report that the news of the disaster at Maiwand was current gossip in the bazaars of Bombay, Poona and Karachi within an incredibly short space of time, and that the information did not travel over the telegraph wires. That may or may not be fanciful. Lord Roberts mentions how "exaggerated reports of the disaster" reached Cabul, but that only meant a journey of about 300 miles. My friend's suggestion is that the subject is well worthy of investigation and record during the lifetime of people now living. What were the reports at Bombay? How many hours had elapsed between the disaster and their publication? Did Ayub Khan (who is a man about fifty years old now) have heliograph communication with a telegraph office with a wire to Teheran? Or were the rumours simply based on guesswork? The longer the inquiry is postponed the less likely we are to get at the truth.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

In a telegram from the Russian capital, dated Sept. 18, the correspondent of the "Times" says :—

Another considerable extension of the cholera epidemic has occurred in St. Petersburg since yesterday. The returns up to noon show 392 new cases and 125 deaths in twenty-four hours, or an increase of 87 cases. But the returns are incomplete. Moreover, the statistics hitherto available do not include the military hospitals. The Town Council has decided to close the municipal schools and to transfer the chronic and non-contagious patients into the school buildings, thus freeing 1,600 hospital beds. The Prefect has issued an appeal to charitable organisations to open tea rooms and soup kitchens. Railway stations and trains are being disinfected and passengers inspected. The steamers to Stockholm and Helsingfors have ceased running. Vessels plying between St. Petersburg and London continue, as the length of the passage is sufficiently long for any latent case to declare itself. In the ordinary course the epidemic requires a fortnight to develop its fullest intensity, which continues another fortnight and then begins to decrease. It is, therefore, probable that there will be no diminution of the intensity of the disease for two weeks.

Sept. 20.—After dropping yesterday to 365, or a decrease of 27, the number of cholera cases recorded at noon to-day reached 398, or almost exactly the same number as on Friday. Individual cases are assuming more violent forms. Though the epidemic has apparently reached high water mark, there have been several instances of "dry cholera," to which the victim inevitably succumbs within a few hours. The death since yesterday number 125. The overwhelming majority of cases are still confined to labourers. Only three more have occured among the educated classes. Of these, one is a medical student engaged in cholera work, another is a journalist's wife, and the third is the wife of a small official. The last-named has died.

The Chief Army Medical Officer contradicts a statement made by the "Novoe Vremya" that there have been 400 cases among the garrison. The number does not exceed twenty and one death. I learn on good authority that only fifteen cases have occurred at Kronstadt. Among the 4,000 inmates of the St. Petersburg prisons there are only half a dozen cases. The official returns for the whole empire for Saturday show 281 new cases and 131 deaths, the provinces chiefly affected being Astrakan, Nijni Novgorod, the Don, and Kuban.

Sept. 21.—The cholera returns in St. Petersburg to-day show a drop of thirty-three cases. Since the outbreak there have been 2,766 cases and 914 deaths. The corresponding figures for the remainder of the empire are 1,887 cases and 811 deaths. Of these the district of Uralsk provided 500 cases and 277 deaths, and Kieff 359 cases and thirty-six deaths.

Dr. Nechaieff, the house surgeon of the Obounkhof Hospital, and an eminent authority on cholera, of which he had much experience in the epidemics which began respectively in 1871 and 1892, has made the following statement :—

"Judging from personal observation of the cases in the Obounkhof wards, I am inclined to consider that the present epidemic has reached its utmost severity. Unless a wholesale infection occurs, as it did from the consumption of tainted food in 1892 when the epidemic was already diminishing, with the result that the number of cases suddenly increased, I expect we shall soon find a considerable falling off. I come to this conclusion chiefly on the ground that the serious cases are becoming less numerous. The patients brought to this hospital at the very outset of the epidemic including many suffering from a form of cholera resembling enteric fever. These are gradually disappearing. Local causes to a great extent are answerable for the sudden development of the epidemic. The majority of the patients, questioned by myself and my assistants, say that they ate raw fruit and drank unboiled water."

Mr. Woodhouse, the British Consul, has instructed the captains of British ships to notify him at once of any suspicious illness. There is only one case in a British ship up to date, and this is still under observation. The Consulate, of course, is not issuing clean bills of health.

Sept. 22.—There has been a slight increase in the number of cholera cases over Sunday's figures. The closing of the public-houses, of course, failed to put an end to drunkenness. This is doubtless accountable to a great extent for the present fluctuation. The totals of the last three days are respectively 399 366, and 417. The deaths since yesterday number 176. The cases among children are more frequent.

The British ships here and at Kronstadt remain free from disease, which may be attributable to the fact that the crews do not drink St. Petersburg water.

There is not a single case in Moscow. The authorities disinfect St. Petersburg trains outside the city. The Mayor of Moscow attributes the immunity to the good sewerage system and water supply.

The "Russkoe Znamya" places the responsibility for the epidemic upon the Jewish doctors. The ignorant masses are already prone to blame the medical men. Fruit-hawkers and people who are subjected to detention in the isolation wards seek to revenge themselves in the same quarter. There have been a few isolated attacks on the sanitary staff.

Paris, Sept. 23.—From the reports which reach here it would appear that the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg is extending rapidly, and that the sanitary authorities find increasing difficulty in coping with the situation. The return of fresh cases of deaths registered on Sept. 22 was the heaviest for any day since the beginning of the outbreak, but the unusually large figures—419 new cases and 176 deaths—may be accounted for partly by the fact that the two previous days were holidays.

SUSPECTED CASE IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 22 :—

The wife of a Russian official who arrived here from Peterhof four days ago, and who has been staying at an hotel in the centre of the city, was last night removed to the Rudolf Virchow Hospital and isolated in the cholera ward. It is announced to-night that so far the bacteriological tests which have been applied have not confirmed the suspicion that the patient is suffering from Asiatic cholera. For the present, however, the strictest possible precautions are being taken in regard to the suspected case, and a meeting of representatives of various Government departments was held this afternoon in order to discuss general preventive measures.

MEASURES OF PRECAUTION.

Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has been seen by a representative of the Press who talked with him on the subject of cholera. He began by making the startling announcement that it was far easier to avoid getting cholera than to avoid catching cold. It was merely necessary to refrain from taking raw and uncooked food, to eat warm food, and to drink boiled water. There was no reason for giving up fruit so long as it was carefully washed in boiling water. In case of an outbreak of cholera the above precautions would offer every chance of escaping the disease. Such precautions were far preferable to quarantine measures and the policing of the frontiers, which were futile, because it was impossible thereby to prevent the entrance into a country of persons who, while appearing for the time being quite well, yet carried with them the cholera germ. The only sure protection was by individual treatment. Cholera invaded the organism through the mouth and usually through the medium of water. To boil all drinking-water would do more to prevent a cholera invasion than the mobilisation of a whole army of doctors on the frontier.

SCENES IN A CEMETERY.

HUNDREDS OF DEAD LEFT UNBURIED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25

There were 357 cases of cholera to-day and 162 deaths, making a total of 4,351 cases and 1,579 deaths since the beginning ot the outbreak. Among to day's victims was a young girl student at the Opera. She had been inoculated, and thinking herself immune, ate a quantity of plums. She was attacked in the night, and died a few hours later.

I visited the Preobajensky Cemetery to day. In it the cholera victims are buried. It lies a quarter of an hour's distance from St. Petersburg, on the line to Moscow. There are two wooden churches at the entrance to the cemetery. One of them is closed and in this there lay forty-seven coffins containg dead which there had been no time to bury yesterday.

About the tower of the other church circled a host of screeching jackdaws. Below, in the deep grass walked little groups of men and women, preferring sunshine and fresh air to the dim, heavy atmosphere of the church. Thirty-four coffins stood outside, placed in row upon rough planks, which rested on packing-cases. Nearly all the coffins were of the poorest description made of narrow thin boards carelessly nailed together, and showing large chinks and holes. On some were glued or nailed crosses of white ribbon or paper. Some bore the name of the dead in blue pencil: others, again; instead of a name-plate, had the hospital label, and on some there was no name at all.

FINDING THE DEAD.

The people want backwards and forwards trying to find their dead, even lifting the coffin lids, some of which were not nailed down in mute sorrow. Inside the church was an even more tragic spectacle. There stood ninety-one coffins, placed in two rows most of them of the same type as those outside. About thirty were decently made, and one or two were of better class. These were laid in front of the altar. Some had wreaths upon them; many had one or more candles placed on the lid; all had little tickets glued to the narrow end, which bore the name of the dead, and the legend "Orthodox."

Behind and beside the rows of coffins were the mourners, crossing themselves, bowing, kneeling and falling prostrate. The sobs of the women mingled with the monotonous chant of the old, overworked priest. The air was close, with the odour of disinfectants, the heavy smell of incense, and the faint aroma of death.

As some journals have denied the fact that many hundreds of cholera corpses have been left unburied for days, I left the church to ascertain the truth of such reports. Crossing the large flat, hideous cemetery, I passed a small army of grave-diggers, recruited for the occasion from the lowest class. One of these directed me to a small shed at the end of the cemetery. The door was unlocked. I entered, and found that the shed was packed from floor to ceiling with coffins, piled in disorder one on top of the other. The very confusion prevented an exact enumeration, but there were from 100 to 130, all of the poorest description.

Thus, in the two churches and the cemetery there were about 280 coffins. At 4 p. m. a second trainload arrived, and as the number which can be buried daily does not exceed 140, there must have been 300 dead unburied to-night. My impression is that only conffins which are accompanied by friends and relations are interred on the same day. The others are stored away, and I was told that some had lain unburied since the first days of the outbreak.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

Campaign in Mauritius.

Dr. Ronald Ross, Professor of Tropical Medicine at the University of Liverpool, has submitted his report on the prevention of malaria in Mauritius to the Colonial Office. It was at the desire of the late Colonial Secretary (the Earl of Elgin) that Professor Ross visited Mauritius for the purpose of making the report, and the result of his mission is a document that should prove valuable not only to this colony in the removal of malaria, but to other tropical countries. Dr. Ross deals with the subject at great length, and begins his report—which includes a number of photographs—with an interesting chapter on malaria in general. Referring to "Personal Prevention" he writes :

"If they can avoid it people should not go to live in known malarious places or in the vicinity of marshes, or close to an infected native population. Even in such, however, the chances of infection can be much reduced by the careful use of mosquito nets. The net should not have the smallest hole. It should be hung inside the poles when these are provided, and not outside them. It should be tucked under the mattress all round, and should never be allowed to hang down anywhere to the floor, and it should be stretched tight in order to allow every breeze to enter, and not be hung in loose folds, which check ventilation. Those who can afford it should protect the windows of the house with wire gauze, and provide the doors with automatic closing arrangements. It is especially advisable to protect a room or a part of the verandah for sitting in during the day or evening. Punkas and electric fans not only drive away mosquitoes, but also keep the body cool, comfortable and vigorous even in great tropical heat. Where there is great danger of malaria five grains (one-third gramme) of quinine should be taken regularly every day just before breakfast, but it is advisable to take a double dose at least once a week, say on every Sunday. In such localities the hands and feet may also be protected by gloves and boots, but these cannot always be endured owing to the heat; and it is preferable instead to carry and use constantly a palm-leaf fan, with which mosquitoes can be largely driven off, and the body kept cool. It is extremely dangerous to sleep in a house which is occupied, or has recently been occupied, by infected persons, especially native children; or in or close to an infected native village."

Dealing with "Public Prevention, Dr. Ross says ; "As a broad general rule, malaria causes from a quarter to one half the total sickness in the tropics. Malaria can always be greatly reduced, or may even be extirpated, in any locality. Large marshes in populous places must be drained, deepened, or filled up. A proper permanent organisation must be established for dealing with the smaller breeding places of Anophelines and for distributing quinine, especially to infected children. Other measures can be adopted where called for The cost is likely to be more than recouped by saving in life, labour, invaliding, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation. The campaign will remove other mosquito-borne diseases as well as malaria; and will tend to improve general sanitation in the locality where it is undertaken." Professor Ross acknowledges the assistance that he recieved from medical authorities in Mauritius, and he points out that Dr. Bolton, medical officer of the Immigration Department, estimates that Malaria costs the Estates in Mauritius Rs. 6,50,000 a year in loss of labour, and the labourers themselves Rs.1,50,000 in loss of wages, besides similar losses to the general community.

Professor Ross outlines a "general plan of campaign," and urges that it should not be confined [illegible] localities, but be extended at once to all [illegible] populous parts of the colony, especially [illegible] estimated cost cannot be considered as being very large. Minor local campaigns, he says, would only fritter away considerable sums without producing any marked effect on the immense total of sickness caused by the disease. The campaign should be commenced generally, simultaneously, and vigorously over the whole island, before the commencement of the malaria season. The great strategical object, he adds, is to deliver as heavy a blow as possible upon the disease at the commencement of the malaria season, in the assurance that every case then cured and every infection then prevented will save many infections later on. He makes numerous recommendations, including the periodical medical examinations of children in schools and on estates, and the continuous treatment of all of them who are found to be suffering from enlargement of spleen; continuous house-to-house distribution of quinine, where necessary, and treatment of fever patients on estates; continuous performance of "minor works," where required, in towns, villages, and populous areas, by malaria gangs, and of similar works on estates; and the appointment of a malaria authority.

MR. HEARST'S CHARGES.

More Revelations of Corruption.

REMARKABLE LETTERS.

New York, Sept. 25.

Mr. W. R. Hearst (the newspaper owner and founder of the new National Party,) last night hurled another bombshell into the camps of the rival Republican and Democratic parties at the Cooper Union. It was charged with highly explosive correspondence between Mr. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and Senators and Congressmen eminent in the councils of both political parties.

I select at random a few of the most destructive letters contained in Mr. Hearst's bomb, which sheds unpleasant light on the practices of American politicians. Here, for instance, is an inquiry addressed by Mr. Joseph C. Sibley, a Republican Congressman for Pennsylvania, to Mr. Archbold dated November 13, 1903.

Mr. Sibley stated that a Republican Federal Senator required an immediate loan of dl.1,000 (£200), and asked Mr. Archbold, "Do you want to make the investment?" assuring him that the Senator was "one who would do anything in the world that is right for his friends if he is ever needed."

Mr. Sibley added that the nomination of the Republican Presidential candidate was not yet settled, and affirmed that he was ready at all times to respond to the wishes of Mr. Archbold.

Equally suggestive is the correspondence of ex-Senator John L. McLaurin, a democrat of South Carolina, who wrote to Mr. Archbold that he was confident of beating Mr. Tillman, a political rival, "If he was properly and generously supported."

Mr. Archbold immedialely took the hint, and sent Senator McLaurin a letter of introduction to Mr. Frederick L. Eldridge, vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, informing that gentleman that the Senator "desires to discuss with you some business questions of mutual interest."

MR. BRYAN'S ACTION.

Already Mr. Hearst has caused the keenest embarrassment to the managers both of the Republican and Democratic parties. To-day it is announced that Mr. Bryan, the Democratic leader, is preparing to jettison Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, accused of misleadings with the Oil Trust. Mr. Roosevelt, for his part, has summoned his lieutenants to eject from the Republican National Committee Mr. Dupont, head of the Powder Trust, which is under indictment by the Federal authorities.

Meanwhile, Mr. Haskell continues to denounce Mr. Roosevelt in the most violent fashion. "The President," he declared on his way to Chicago, whither he was summoned to meet Mr. Bryan, "is the biggest 'four-flusher' (Mr. Haskell plays poker) in the political business." After this it was not astonishing to hear the Governor of America's newest State styling Mr. Roosevelt a rascal.

Republicans bitterly complain that the President, by his stentorian campaign cries, is distracting attention entirely from Mr. Taft, the real candidate, whose personality is overshadowed by that of the his "ginger" loving chief.

The disclosures have evoked frantic expressions of disgust and bitterness. They completely overshadowed the actual object of the meeting, which was called to select "Independence League candidates for the Governorship and Vice-Governorship of New York State."

Mr Clarence J. Shearn and Dr. Daniel W. Finnemore were eventually nominated, amid an hysterical outburst of enthusiasm, which, as my neighbour a well known politician, shouted in my ear, proves that the Independence League movement is completely re-galvanised. It is now abundantly evident that the movement, inspired by an intense and vindictive belief in the personal wrongs of the masses, is destined to play an increasingly prominent part in the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt declared to-day that he is confident "we can deliver more votes to Taft than I received four years ago." This estimate is confirmed by a despatch I received here this afternoon from my Chicago correspondent, to the effect that unless Mr. Bryan makes a decisive move in the next few days, his campaign will collapse miserably.

The Democrats of the West, my correspondent says, complain that Mr. Bryan has committed two fatal mistakes. First he tried to get in the shadow of the "big stick," and instead the big stick landed squarely on his head. Mr. Bryan is guilty of a second fatal blunder in "chasing rainbows," and spending all his money in the East, which will be in any case Republican.

"A GUILTY CONSCIENCE."

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.

Senator Foraker has issued a statement replying to Mr. Hearst's charges with reference to his connection with the Standard Oil Company, and bitterly assiling Mr. Hearst, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Roosevelt alike.

He deaclares that Mr. Taft himself concerted with the magnates of the Standard Oil Company. He goes on to assert that Mr. Roosvelt's conduct since the charges were made indicated a guilty conscience, and he defends his own services to the Standard Oil Company as having been right and proper thoughout.

Floriline :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LUARD TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

The coroner's inquest on the body of General Luard on Sept. 19, ended with the verdict, which was the only possible one in the circumstances, of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity." The jury sat in the parish-room of the village of Teston, a tiny building which is situated within half a mile of the railway crossing where General Luard destroyed himself. The room was just sufficiently large to accommodate the jury, the witnesses, the representatives of the Press and a few villagers who sat or stood at one end of the room and listened impassively to the evidence. Opposite them placed upon a raised platform, was the coroner's table and adjoining it was the chair for the use of witnesses. This was occupied during the greater part of the inquiry by Col. Warde, M.P. whose guest General Luard was at Barham Court.

Col. Warde asked the coroner's permission to make a statement instead of answering questions in the usual way, While indicating clearly that General Luard's resolve to take his life was due to the malicious anonymous letters which he had received, Col. Warde recalled many little incidents to support the theory which he himself entertains, that the final decision was only arrived at within an hour of the sad affair at the railway crossing. He is convinced that the letters which were afterwards found in general Luard's bedroom were written on a sudden impulse, after the general had risen, taken a cup of tea, and had his bath, all in the usual course.

The letters were three in number. Those which were addressed to Col. Warde and to Mr. Hartley, the general's brother-in-law, were read to the jury. Col. Warde's letter was now made public for the first time. It proved to be quite unlike a "fabricated" letter—this was Col. Warde's own term—which was published on Sept. 19 in some journals. The letter contained the phrase—"I cannot face my son"—to which Col. Warde indignantly directed the coroner's attention ; General Luard, of course, did not write anything of the kind. The third of the letters left by General Luard was intended for Capt. Luard himself. It dealt only with intimate family matters, and its contents were not divulged to the jury.

The most dramatic moment of the afternoon came when Capt. Luard, in answer to the coroner's summons, entered the room, seated himself on the little platform, and gravely perused the letter from his father which the coroner handed to him. There is nothing which would interest you," he said at length, and the coroner's decision not to read the letter aloud was met with cries of "Hear, hear" from the jury. Capt. Luard, who had left South Africa after hearing of the murder of his mother, reached Southampton only in the early hours of Sept. 19. He had expected to find his father in waiting for him when the Union-castle liner "Norman" came into port. Instead, he received from Colonel Warde M.P., the news that General Luard had died a few hours before.

The coroner, in summing up, after recounting the events of General Luard's military career, alluded to the murder of Mrs. Luard on Aug, 24, which he said, was still the subject-matter of investigation by a jury. "But I think it us my duty," he continued "to make some kind of reference to the many reports, the many base insinuations in the shape of anonymous letters, which have been written to General Luard suggesting almost that he is responsible for the death of his wife. Those letters have been innumerable. They have been received by the police and by myself in any number. But I need hardly tell you that I have simply put them into the waste-paper basket, and have been disgusted with them. It is a feature of English justice, and we hope will ever remain so, that until a man is proved to be guilty of any crime we must assume him to be innocent. The persons who have been prompted to write these letters have not been satisfied to let the general remain with his grief, and to sympathise with him in his great trouble, but have added to the poignancy of that grief ; and I imagine that sensitive and honourable man as he was, they have made his life almost unbearable. That, no doubt, was a great factor in inducing him to rid himself of this present life, and as he said, join his wife. Let us hope that the writers of these letters, if they have any consciences at all, will reflect and feel, at any rate, that they must have contributed more or less to the doom to which the general sent himself. Let us hope that, although they treated him so badly in the last remaining days of his life, they will at any rate, respect his memory now, and utter no more of these libellous, baseless, and unfounded insinuations. With regard to the remark as to the questions which were asked at the inquest by me I have no reason to defend my conduct in any way. I am not responsible to any one in the matter. But I would like to say that, having regard to the rumours which were in circulation after the first sitting of the inquest, and the suggestions that General Luard knew something about this unfortunate affair, I deemed it my duty to call evidence at the resumed inquiry which clearly showed, I think, from the mouths of half a dozen witnesses, that the general accounted for all his movements on this unfortunate day, and that he could not have been present on the occasion of Mrs. Luard's death. That was the reason why I asked these questions, and I think it was only due to the general and to the public that the matter, so far as he was concerned, should be absolutely clear in my Court, as there was no other tribunal before which he could give his evidence. Therefore, I say that so far as the evidence goes—and we most believe it—he absolutely accounted for all his movements, and absolutely showed that he could not have been present and committed this terrible act."

The jury, in returning their verdict, gave expression to their sympathy with Capt. Luard, and their sentiments were endorsed by the coroner and by the Mayor of Maidstone, on behalf of the inhabitants of that town.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL LUARD.

The remains of General Luard were laid in the Ightham Parish Churchyard on Sept. 21, beside those of his wife. Only a fortnight priviously the general was present at her burial. The coffin was conveyed in the morning from Barham Court, the home of Col. Warde, M. P., to the church. Among the mourners were Capt. Luard, the doubly bereaved son ; Mr. Hartley, his uncle ; Col. Warde, M.P., the family solicitor, and other relatives and friends. The service was short and simple. Many wreaths had been sent.

THE INQUEST ON MRS. LUARD.

The inquest necessitated by the murder of Mrs. Luard was concluded on Sept. 23. No additional evidence was given, and the Coroner summed up, stating that the person who committed the crime had left no traces behind. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, expressed their sympathy with the son, Capt. Luard, and condemned those who had sent communications to the jurymen anonymously. The Chief Constable of Kent stated that there was not the slightest foundation for certain allegations which had been made by letter and otherwise.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, September 19.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Engineer F. T. Summers has been placed on the Retired List (July 29); Lieut. E. Beetham has been placed on the Retired List (Sept. 18) ; Sub-Lieut. J. Miller to be lieutenant Sept. 15.

Sept. 21.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Comdr. J. Barber has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Sept. 19.

Sept. 22.

The Rev. H. B. Mayne has been appointed a chaplain in his Majesty's fleet.

War office, Sept. 22.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Major A M Henniker, R E to be an instructor, vice Major E M Paul Sept. 7.

Royal Military College (Temporarily) attached to the Royal Military Academy)—Capt. and Brevet Major B T Buckley, the Northumberland Fusiliers to be a commander of a company of gentlemen cadets (Sept. 9.) The undermentioned captains are appointed officers of a company of gentlemen cadets:—I W Watson, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) ; C T M Hare, the Leicestershire Regt. Capt W H Trevor, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be an officer of a company of gentleman cadets, vice Capt. R O'H. Livesay, D S O the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.) Sept. 16.

Cavalry.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards—Lieut S E Armitage resigns his commission Sept 23.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Qrmr and Honorary Major I Hart retires on retired pay ; Qrmr Sergt C J Aris to be quarter-master, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Major I Hart Sept 23.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—Major A B N Churchill is placed on retired pay Sept 17.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Supernumerary Capt H W Stenhouse to be captain. in succession to Major A F Sillem who holds a Staff apppointment Sept 9.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt G N B Forster, to be captain on augmentation Sept 20.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Qrmr and Honorary Capt F T Bean retires on retired pay Sept 23.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut H St J Jefferies to be captain on augmentation Aug 23.

The Welsh Regt—Gentlemens Cadet J N Gilbey from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. O. L. Mathias, resigned Sept. 23.

The Prince of Wales's Liènster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Supernumerary Capt J C Markes to be captain, vice H W Weldon, appointed adjutant 3rd batt Aug 12.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt E Fitz G Dillon, from the Army Service Corps, to be captain on augmentation, vice J C M Canny, D S O, who exchanges Sept 23.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt J C M Canny, D S O, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be captain, vice E. FitzG Dillon, who exchanges ; Second Lieut A V C Witkowsky resigns his commission Sept 23.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut J T M Hughes is removed from the Service for absence without leave July 8.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen I R Jones, CVO, CB, is placed on retired pay ; Col (temporary Brig Gen) Sir C Fergusson, Bart, MVO, DSO, brigadier-General, General Staff, Irish command, to be major-general vice I R Jones, CVO, CB, Sept 23. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels :—F H J Birch, Royal Garrison Art Sept 20 ; F S Derham, the East Lancashire Regt Sept 23. Lieut S M L Iredell, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander with the King's African Rifles (Aug. 28); Qrmr. and Honorary Major L C Page is placed on retired pay, and is retained in his appointment as adjutant and quartermaster, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. The undermentioned officers are granted honorary rank, as follows:—To be honorary majors: Qrmr. and Honorary Capt A F Gleeson, Army Service Corps; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt A N Tucker, R E; Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Capt G H Stoyle, Army Ordnance Dept; Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Capt J W Cunningham; Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Bruce, Royal Army Medical Crops. To be honorary captain: Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut R C W Williams, R A Sept 23.

Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Lieut. J Rendall, late captain 4th batt. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be lieutenant Sept. 23.

Army Motor Reserve.

The undetermined officers resign their commissions :—Capt J A Holder, Lieuts J M Davies, F W Kerr, R S S Sword Sept 23.

Special Reserve Infantry Battalion.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Capt H A B Ternan, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be adjutant, vice F S Reeves Aug 17.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Darley Farran, son of the late Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay, and Lady Farran, of Ombersley. Cheltenham, and Miss Dorothy Helen Jenner-Davies, daughter of Mr. Edward Jenner-Davies, of Haywardsend House, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, took place on Sept. 23 at the parish church, Stonehouse. The Rev. R. P. Davies (cousin of the bride) officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. Macpherson and the Rev. W. Phillips. The bride, who was attended by a small train-bearer, dressed in a cream satin Empire frock and four bridesmaids wearing dresses of charmeuse satin—one in pale blue and the others in mauve, maize, and pink—with cream lace Directoire coats, and hats to match the colour of their dresses, was given away by her father, and wore a princesse robe of cream satin trimmed with lace and an old Carrickmacross lace veil over a tiara of orange blossom. Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson was best man, and after the reception at Haywardsend House Mr. E. D. Farran and his bride left for Wales.

ATHLETES SPORTSMEN
AND
BRAIN-WORKERS
should always keep a box of
PROF. JAMES'
"ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS"
THE GREAT BLOOD MAKER

They enrich and increase the quantity of the blood, make new blood, feed the brain and nerves, sharpen the apetite, strengthen the stomach, nourish the whole system, rebuilt tissue and increase weight, add vigour and strength, and will do more than anything else to fortify your system against the rigors of tropical climate. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills See that you get Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155 B G MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

WEST END
"DIAL-CLOCKS."

12 to 24 inches in Diameter.
8 DAY TIME ...... Rs. 35 to 140
8 DAY STRIKE ... „ 80 to 160
Write for Price List No. 45.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
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MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
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Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
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AGENTS FOR:
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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 8.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 13/16		3/8
do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/4		1/8
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 3/4	3/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 7/8		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£36,900,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 4,300,000	Dec. £3,800,000
Other Deposits	...£46,600,000	Inc. £4,100,000
Government Securities	£16,600,000	Inc. £ 9,00,000
Other Securities	...£28,900,000	Dec. £ 2,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,000,000	Dec. £ 9,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Small demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet,
Total Sales	3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	......
Mid-Americans	4·97—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·56	4·51	4·51	4·50	4·51
—06	—06	—05	—06	—05
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·51	4·52	4·52	4·52	
—05	—05	—06	—06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	55,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	7,000 "
Do to Continent	27,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·05—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·62—09 }
Do. do. Mar. 8·31—07 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to weakness in southern spot markets and increased offerings.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·46—02
Do. do. Mar. 8·9—06
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 46 1-2 April.-May—Antwerp—Dene—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4½d.

Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Bombay mails of the 26th Ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 7th instant.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Boxes Gold Bullions	1,61,280	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	60,000		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	4,51,100	Melbourne	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	IndianSpecie Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent,	"	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	"	23rd July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	"	14th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

At opening to-day most Banks quoted 1s 4 3-32d. to buy 3 months' sight Credits, but as no bills were offered several Banks offered to buy for this mail at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and got some small amounts. There is no change in the Bank selling rates and nothing better than 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. has been practicable and 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. is probably only available from 15th November. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d to 1s 3 29 32d
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	" 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai – 30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. Rates opened at 95 1-4 ready and 95 1-16 for the settlement, there being practically no change at the close Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-4 ready and 95 3-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·4
1st Settlement	" 95·1

Bullion :—

On Friday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1-8 down at 23 13-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. New York also was 1-4 weaker at 51 5-8. Locally the market has been weak, the ready rate opening at 60 3-4 ex-duty and closing at 60 9-16. Of late the off-take has been poor and as the Settlement is imminent it is expected that sellers will deliver and thus depress rates further. Forward quotations are also weaker as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	11	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	......	16,61,000
Other Deposits	......	25,74,000
Sundries	21,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	7,53,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	35,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	10,14,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	23,09,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	1,48,000
Bullion	......	4,000
Balances with other Banks...	2,43,000	......
Sundries	26,000	......
Cash	......	62,98,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. The total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 68·70 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week is 60 lakhs.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	78	135	212
Central India ...	...	...	...
Barsee and Nuggar ...	785	785	118
Berars...	288	288	111
Central Provinces ...	136	166	208
Total Oomras...	1,315	1,372	650
Dhollera	646	735	1,193
Broach	128	128	20
Coompta and Dharwar	3,852	3,852	2,986
Westerns	298	268	215
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	819	1,072	1,643
Bengals, Rajputana...	108	108	531
Sind	71	71	284
Persian	...	...	27
American	...	...	...
Egyptian	...	...	...
Other Sorts	...	...	...
Totals...	7,227	7,607	7,549

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908.	Bales 1907.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	7,607	7,549	+ 58
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th Oct.	7,607	7,549	+58
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	10,123	16,438	—6,315
China ... ... / Japan ... ... / Coast Ports ...	10,297	1,490	+8,807
Totals ...	20,420	17,928	+2,492
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 8th Oct...			
Europe	10,123	16,438	—6,315
China	500	......	+500
Japan	9,546	701	+8,845
Coast Ports ...	251	789	—538
Totals ...	30,420	17,928	+2,492
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	375	2,856	—2,481
China ... ... / Japan ... ... / Coast Ports ..	...	2,653	—2,653

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 26th September, 1908,—15,507 bales. Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June 1908,—34,995 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Fluctuations in the Home markets have again taken place during the week, the net result being that prices at the close are again lower.

The Bulgarian complications have added to the already existing depression in the cotton market. Buyers are holding off and the large daily movement in America is assisting the Bears in forcing down rates.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL—					
Spot	5·18	...	4·97	...	—21
Futures, Oct.-Nov. ...	4·69	...	4·56	...	—13
Do. Dec.-Jan. ...	4·63	...	4·51	...	—12
NEW YORK—					
Spot	9·30	...	9·05	...	—25
Futures, Dec.	8·65	...	8·62	...	—03
Do. Mar.	8·51	...	8·36	...	—15
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot	9	...	8,13-16	...	—3/16
Futures, Dec.	8·53	...	8·46	...	—7
Do. Mar.	8·51	...	8·39	...	—12

Locally the market has been flat, but mills continue to buy from hand to mouth as prices decline. Stocks are now much reduced and selection is difficult.

The arrival of the new crop will doubtless be delayed as plague and fever are playing havoc up-country, so all available labour will be fully employed in getting in the food crops.

QUOTATIONS.—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	224 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	195-6	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	195-6	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	"
F G M. G. Khandeish ...	180-1	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	181	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	166 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	4,000
... ...	10,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
4·58	4·53	4·53	4·52
+ 2	+02	+02	+02
Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·53	4·53	4·54	4·54	4·54
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady and some business was done during the week. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	3	0	
Apl.-May	7	14	0	R.D.

Rapeseed :—

The market remained weak during the week. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore... ...	8	0	0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	9	4	0	"
Yellow Cawnpore	8	12	0	"

Poppyseed :—

The market has been quiet during the week with hardly anything doing.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	9	10	0	
Apl.-May	9	8	0	R. D.

Castorseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady during the week.

Rs. 30 14 0

Cottonseed :—

There has been no change during the week. We quote :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Mowraseed :—

The market has been firm and a fairly good business has been done.

Rs. 6 9 0

Wheat :—

The market continued firm during the week. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c...Rs. 5 12 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... " 5 6 0 " "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	5,3240	cwts.
Linseed	2,998	"
Rapeseed	694	"
Gingellyseed	23,447	"
Poppyseed	1,800	"
Groundnuts	2,187	"
Castorseed	31,419	"
Rice	77,773	"
Myrabollams	13,160	"
Cottonseed...	14,206	"
Mowraseed...	5,678	"
Gram	6,109	"
Joowar	2,192	"
Maize	214	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

PRINTS DYED.—There has not been any improvement since last week.

DHOOTIES T. RED PLAINS.—Market continues dull. No demand in the bazar as yet but we have some hopes of improvement in the near future. Home prices are very firm and a little advancing owing to strike. A small business is being done at present.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market is dull.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS MARKET.—Quiet and we have nothing to report but again a slack week.

METALS.

COPPER BRAZIERS.—Our market has again declined during the week; and rupee prices are fully 8 annas lower. There has been a decline at Home also and indications show a drop of 15 to 20 per ton. The weakness at Home has badly affected our market.

YELLOW METAL.—Is also easier.

COALS.

Market dull without finding buyers at the increased prices asked by sellers for Bengal descriptions.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton
Davison's...	19	8	0	"
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Scotch	18	8	0	"
Desherghur Bengal ...	15	8	0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	4	0	"
Seebpore	15	8	0	"
Heilger's Anthracite ...	15	4	0	"
Heilger's Standard ...	14	8	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	0	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair ..	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	[illegible]	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair ..	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	3	0

SHARES.

The Market is very strong and prices have advanced. Rates are jumping in some cases every day. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,440; Bank of Indias are steady at Rs 64; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 51. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 535; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,730; Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,100; Currimbhais are steady at Rs. 1,025. Davids, after touching Rs. 427 1/2, have closed at Rs. 423 3/4; Framji Petits have advanced to Rs. 1,510; Imperials are quiet at Rs. 125; Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 165; Khatau Makanjis are steady at Rs. 800; Kohinoors have advanced to Rs 795; Manekji Petits have every day advanced during the week, and after touching Rs. 3,477 1-2 have closed steady at Rs. 3,465 for November delivery; Merarjee's are steady at Rs. 3,200; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 210; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 700. Southern Marathas have advanced to Rs. 225. Standards have improved to Rs. 1,395. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,355. Press shares are steady, Mofussils at Rs. 670, New Berars at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1/2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 131 to Rs. 132. Bombay Burmahs are weak at Rs. 10,500, quarter shares at Rs. 2,625. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Preference shares have been put through at Rs. 156 and ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 136. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 387 1-2, have declined to Rs. 382 1/2 and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 275. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 932 1/2. Central India Mining Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 350. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 452 1/2. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ld., shares have changed hands at Rs. 427 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 106 1-2; and Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ...	98-0-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust (due 1967)	97-0-0
4 per cent. " Municipal (due 1946)	97-8-0

5 per cent. Bonds are all unchanged.

Latest quotations received on 9th October from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	90½
Eries	32½
Unions	168
Southern Pref. (American)............	53½
Canadian Pacific Railway	179
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	51½
South Eastern (Defd)	30½
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway.........	112
South Indian Railway (1910).........	103
Southern Punjab Railway	133
Brighton A (Berthas)	79½
Great Northern Defd (York A)	4½
Great Western (Ord.)	12[illegible]
Peninsular and Oriental Def. Ordy.)	[illegible]
Anglo Malay Rubber Co (fully paid)	[illegible]
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	6
Barnagore Jute Factory	2¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams.........	5½
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-5 0d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	90¾
Chartered of S. Africa	15s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4½
East Rands.........	4⅞
Rand Mines	6½
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.........	6s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).........	3s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar.........	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan).........	2⅞
Nundydroog	25s.
Anaconda Copper.........	9
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	66½
Johannesburg Consolidated.........	22s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8½
Oroya Brownhill	13s. 9d.
Witwatersrand Deep.........	4½
New Kleinfontein.........	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary	3[illegible]s. 6d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,180
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1¼ "	63¼ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld....	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	20 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 " 6 "	£17½ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	182
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd500
Century ...	500	500	35	365
Central India...	500	500	85	1,730
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	225
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	100
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David ...	250	250	20	425
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,510
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	468
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	795
Leopold ...	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,465
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,200
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysor Spinning ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	70	xd 700
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 8	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	575
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S Mahratt ...	250	250	20	225
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,395
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	1,355
Textile ...	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City ...	200	200	225	14
Fort ...	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,200	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee ...	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	135½	135
Khangaum ...	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva ...	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile ...	12	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Mofussil Co ...	400	400	670	660
New Berar ...	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind ...	200	200	480	35
Surat City ...	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld. ...	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	[illegible]	13½
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	121
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 156 135
Bombay Ice Mf ...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 750 P. 250	750 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	395 275
Central India Mining Co. Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd.375
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr.p.c.1[illegible]	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1[illegible]	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divid 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 505
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 12 47
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	610

THE LADIES' CORNER

COATS AND SKIRTS IN COLOURED CHECKS.

A month ago we were hovering in a delicious state of uncertainty where dress was concerned writes our Paris Lady Correspondent. The air was as thick with rumours as snowflakes, in a storm, and the face of every maitre couturier was portentous with hidden secrets, which were only to be revealed when they had crystallised into definite form. The time has come, however, when there is very little left to the imagination. Ideas and half-fledged schemes have fallen into line, and been brought to a successful issue in the ateliers of the leading houses, and during the past week new fashions, like troubles have come, "not single spies, but in battalions," the only difficulty being that of making one's choice and assimilating what is put before us. Some of the new winter cloths show very handsome colourings and mixtures. The cloudy effects of the plaids seen during the past winter and spring have given place to definite colours. Clear grey and black, bright violet and black, and green and chestnut, or green and black in stripes or checks, are the leading alliances, black being an almost inevitable adjunct to the colours. The new check is almost a plaid while each block of colour is a good inch square or a little more the favourite size being in fact, exactly four centimetres. Numbers of these mixed cloths will be worn in double harness with becoming little coats of a single colour, black with those which have black in their composition brown with green and brown and so on add infinitum through the long list of many and varied hues introduced nowadays. This conjunction is very becoming to small women the skirt of mixed colours giving length to the figure when finished with a dark plain coat; but it is not a style to recommend to tal people, and should be left severely alone by those who have been dealt with generously in the matter of inches.

THE INDISPENSABILITY OF BLACK, NAVY, AND GREY.

For the more severe tailor-made, which is never out of fashion, the beautiful French serge, with its invisible striping of the herring-bone persuasion, will be used extensively. The Parisian tailor loves navy blue, black, or dark grey, and it must in common justice be admitted that these three—or at least one of them—are at all times indispensable to the wardrobe. They are always in good taste, as well as a sure investment where sound utility is concerned. For those, too, who hanker after the redeeming note of colour, green or burnt orange can always be effectively introduced, while with dark navy blue a great fancy is being shown for a collar of framboise or sherry coloured, velvet worked over in enormous shell motifs of black soutache.

WHITE CASHMERE COAT, WITH LOUIS XV. WAISCOAT.

Whenever a return to brilliant sunshine occurs it inevitably brings white to the fore again. As no self-respecting Parisienne wears linen after August, the white September gowns are of woollen materials, and very elegant and seasonable they look under these conditions. One handsome costume is of white cashmere, of close, firm make, fashioned in the coat and skirt style. The coat is long in the basque, having a line like that of a shawl tunic, viz., long and pointed at the sides and short in the middle. All round the lower edge is a rich and handsome fringe of white silk, knotted for about three inches into a fine latticework, and then hanging free. The Directoire front which distinguishes this coat is double-breasted and short over the bust, and then cut away to leave exposed a richly embroidered waistcoat—Louis XV. in shape and style of decoration—into which is introduced a melange of rich, dull pink and green on an ivory ground. The hat worn with this delightful costume is a pink taffetas shape, wide brimmed and low crowned, with white ostrich feathers drooping like willow branches round the crown.

NEWCASTLE RESULT.

Candidates' Explanations.

Newcastle, September 15.

Mr. Renwick's victory had been generally anticipated, but the size of his majority surprised all but the most sanguine of his friends, and the most ferocious of Mr. Shortt's Socialist opponents.

The Liberals were in a majority in the crowd waiting for the declaration. The temper in which they received the announcement was one of better, resentment against the leaders of the local Labour Party, who had encouraged Mr. Hartley's intervention. "It means that Mr. Hudson (the Labour M.P. for Newcastle) will have to look for another seat at the General Election," said an influential Liberal.

Mr. Renwick, in private conversation, in speeches, and in interviews after the declaration, struck the clear note that he has consistently sounded throughout the campaign—the note of Tariff Reform in its relation to the pressing problem of unemployment.

"A victory for Tariff Reform," he declared. "We have won because the people have come to the conclusion that Tariff Reform is the only practical proposal before the country for the solution of that pressing problem. With Socialism, whether in the cabinet or at street corners, the country would have nothing to do. Newcastle's message to the Government is that the country is sick and tired of their legislation against capital, and is in favour of the great policy of drawing the Empire into closer commercial union Tariff Reform, and Tariff Reform alone, was the issue upon which the election has been fought and won."

Mr. Shortt declared that Mr. Renwick had fought straight and fair. "We have been beaten by beer and the depression of trade, causing unemployment. I do not think that the third candidate did us so much direct as indirect injury, by unsetting the minds of some of the working-men Liberals. Socialism is a dead letter. The Tyneside man would not look at Socialism. Mr. Hartley's candidature, owing to temporary and local circumstances, caused a limited number of men to abstain from voting but our greatest loss was the result of the trade depression, which has driven so many of our people out of the place. I have no doubt that between three and four thousand votes were lost from this cause. As to Tariff Reform it has not advanced an inch."

Mr. Hartley claimed success because he had succeeded in doing what he started out to do—to secure the defeat of the Liberal.

Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Mr. Renwick: "Heartily congratulate you on great change.—Chamberlain."

Mr. Balfour telegraphed: "Warmest congratulations on your magnificent victory."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

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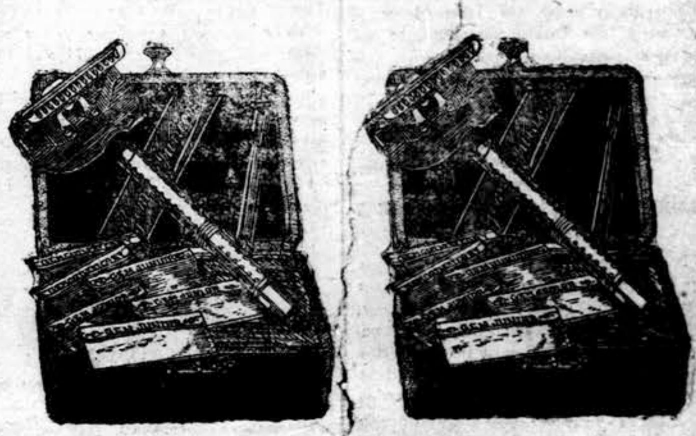

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"Gem Junior."

WELL, THAT'S FINE!!
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

KING EDWARD'S TELEGRAM.

WHATEVER may be the shortcomings of the Sultan of Turkey—and it is only for those to judge him who have some perception of the difficult path he has had to tread through life—there can be no question that he has earned the thanks of his people, and in a secondary degree, of all people with any sense of humanity, for acquiescing so completely and so suddenly in the march of events at Constantinople. He might have issued an appeal "ad misericordiam" to the Albanians or the Kurds or other sections of his Empire, who little reck what constitution they live under, and have raised up opposition to the progress of the Young Turkey Party that would have deluged the country in blood. King Edward's congratulations are, therefore, not only singularly well timed from a diplomatic point of view, but actually represent a sentiment well founded in fact. It redounds to the immortal honour of the Young Turks that they were wise enough not to disturb the Sultan's Throne. He is the Caliph, the head of Mahomedanism, and millions of eyes are still turned with reverence towards him.

MR. BIRRELL.

Mr. Birrell has returned to Dublin from a holiday in Switzerland, where he and Mrs. Birrell had been staying since the adjournment of Parliament. He visited Grindelwald for the first time, and subsequently moved to Scheidegg. One of his earliest duties will be the appointment of a successor in the post of Assistant Under-Secretary to Mr. E. H. Ennis, whose death three weeks ago, by being thrown off an Irish jaunting-car between his residence and Dublin Castle within a few days of his appointment, has created a very painful sensation throughout Ireland and the very deepest personal sorrow to his friends, who are numerous in every section of society in the country.

OXFORD'S GREETING TO OVIEDO.

Oxford has selected to represent her at the tercentenary of the University of Oviedo three admirable legates in Dr. Williams, Mr. Armstrong, and the Rev. W. H. Hutton. Oviedo, least known and most unsophisticated of Spanish cities, was "born of religious enthusiam," and sprang from a group of hermitages. It was twice sacked by the French during the Peninsular war amid horrors still fiercely remembered. The University, housed in a huge edifice of Herrera style, was founded about 1608 by Archbishop Valdes, and possesses a library containing many rare works, as well as a rich ornithological museum. There is also at Oviedo a cathedral of much historic and architectural importance; and not far away the carnal-minded can find the finest trout-fishing in Northern Spain.

THE "TIMES" PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. George Saunders, who has succeded William Lavino, as "Times" Paris correspondent, was born at Rattray, in Perthshire, in 1859. He had a distinguished career both at Glasgow University and at Oxford, and, while pursuing his studies at Bonn, his first journalistic effort, in the form of a non-political letter, appeared in the "Dundee Advertiser," to which, in 1879, he contributed an account of the Tay Bridge disaster. This article was reprinted by the "Times," and was his first contribution to that journal. Mr. Saunders has been twenty years in Berlin, and entered the "Times" service in that capital in 1897.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

"M.O.P." (mother-of-pearl) shells, from which pearl-buttons are made, come mainly from Australia and the the Malay Archipelago. The shells are sold by public auction in Mincing-lane, and thence distributed over Europe; quantities also being sent to New York for use in the United States. Pearls for necklaces and other ornamental use grow in these shells, and are mostly taken from the shells at their place of origin. A number, however, of these pearls are overlooked and are frequently found when the shells are bought and used for manufacturing purposes. These are sold in Birmingham and elsewhere, to jewellers, who give anything from shillings to pounds each pearl, according to size and quality.

PEARLS OF WORTH.

Stories are told of the pearl-button manufacturers getting unexpected finds of pearls worth scores and even hundreds of pounds. Recently, at one of the auction sales interesting statements were made of how shells were sent to New York direct and many pearls found thus increasing to the dealer and manufacturer the value of the shells bought. It was stated, however, on the other hand, that in London shells were now rarely found having any pearls, because shells were broken and the pearls taken from them while in store in the wharves and docks while awaiting the periodic auction sales. The pearls are disposed of by illicit means. One large dealer gave it as his opinion that this nefarious trade amounted to thousands of pounds in the twelve months. Detectives have been put on to check the trade, but it is said so far they have had little or no success.

THE NAME OF QUEBEC.

In connexion with the recent celebrations somebody has been raising the questions as to the origin of the word "Quebec." Thoreau, who gives in one of his books an interesting account of the St. Lawrence country, quotes two explanations: One is that Jackques Cartier's pilot exclaimed in Norman French at first sight of its lofty headland, "Quebec!" (what a beak!). The other was given by a St. Francis Indian, Tahmunt by name, whom Thoreau came across in the Maine woods in 1853. He said, "When the English ships came up the river they could not go any farther, it was so narrow there; they must go back—go back—that's Quebec;" which, as Thoreau intimates, is more than doubtful etymology.

A STORY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.

The projected attempt to recover the gold which has lain for more than a century in the wrecked vessel "La Lutine" recalls a romantic story. At the end of the eighteenth century "La Lutine"—a French frigate which had been captured by the English—was chartered by a number of London merchants, and was despatched from Yarmouth on October 6, 1799, with a large cargo of gold for Holland. She was wrecked off the island of Terschelling, carrying her treasure to the bottom of the sea. Many attempts have been made to rescue the gold from Davy Jones's locker; in 1800 £55,000 was recovered and later efforts in the fifties resulted in the rescue of £50,000 more. How much still remains in "La Lutine's" hold it is impossible to say exactly. The late Colonel Sir Henry Hozier, secretary of Lloyd's, estimated its value at over £1,000,000. "There were 330 bars of gold shipped," he said; "eighty-five were recovered, and 245 still remain to be found; out of 179 bars of silver, seventy-nine are still unaccounted for; and there was also £127,000 in specie for the pay of the troops in Holland."

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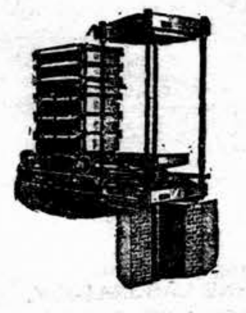

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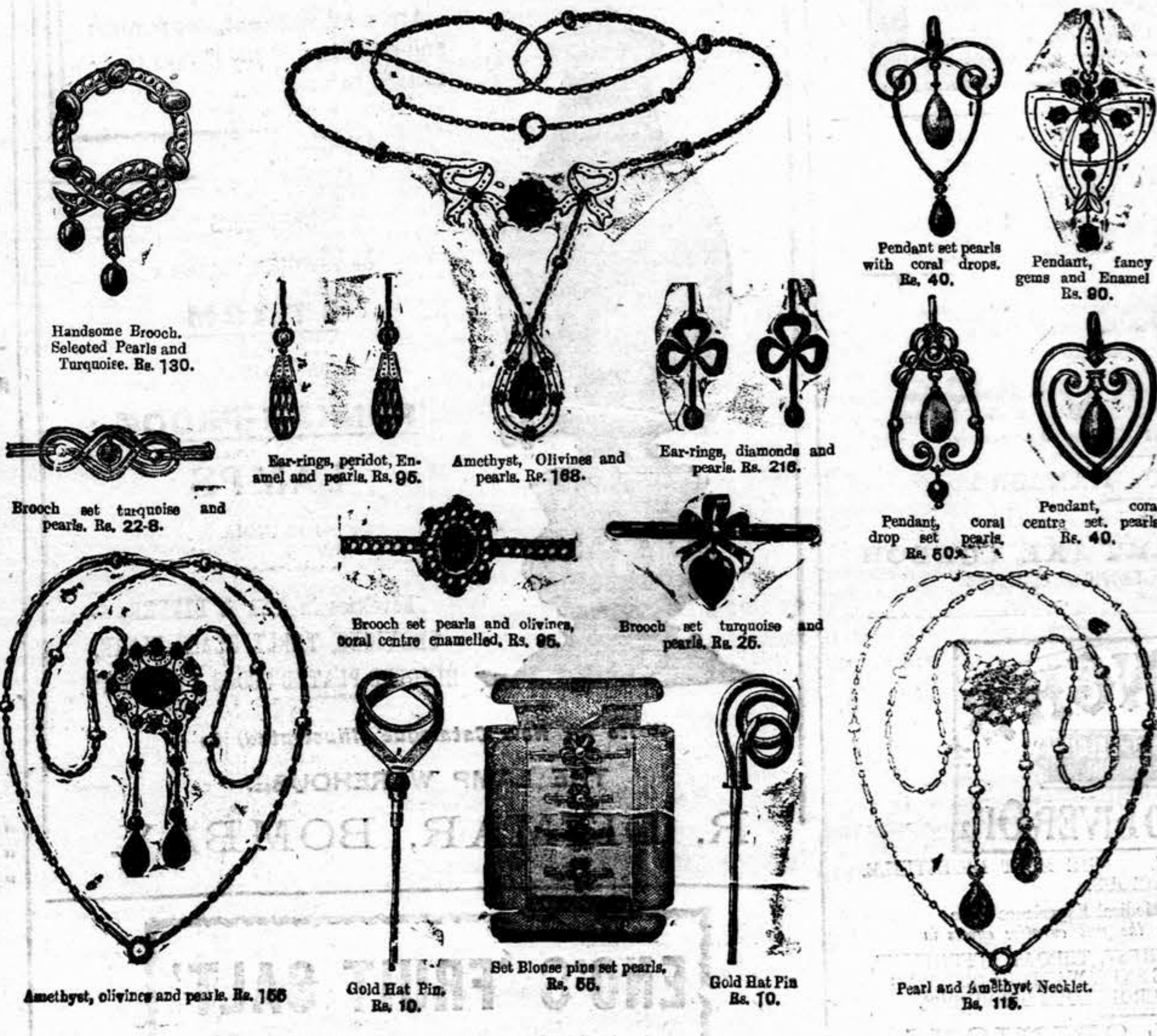

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Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

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Pendant, coral centre set. pearls Rs. 40.

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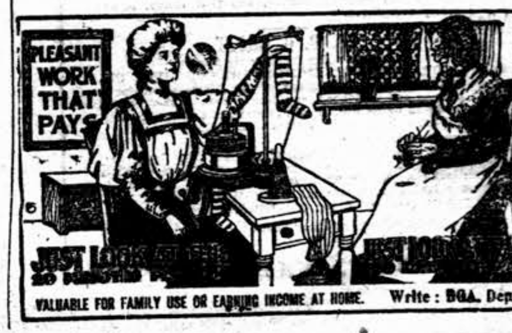

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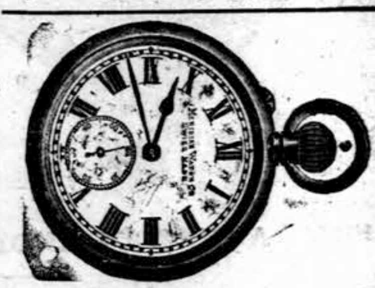

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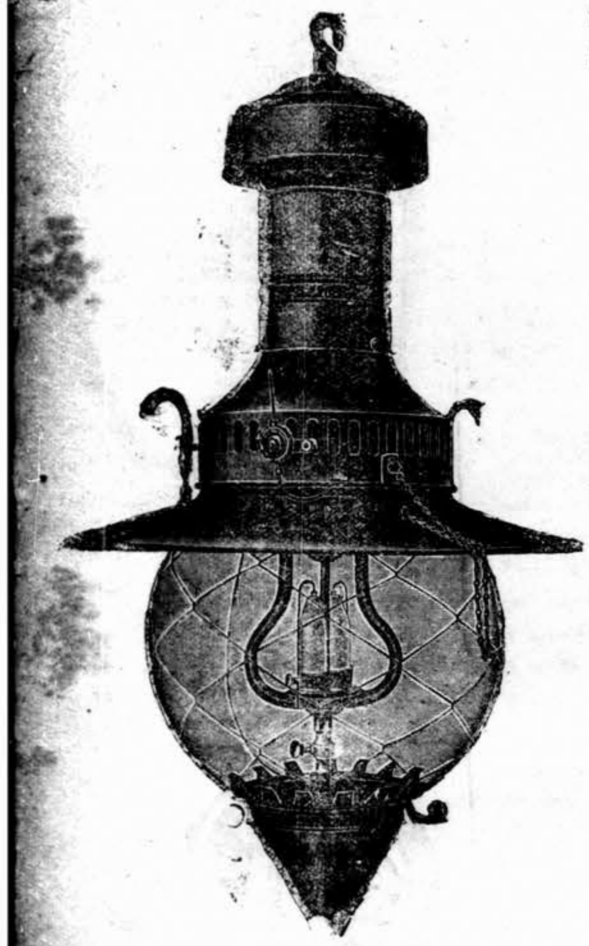

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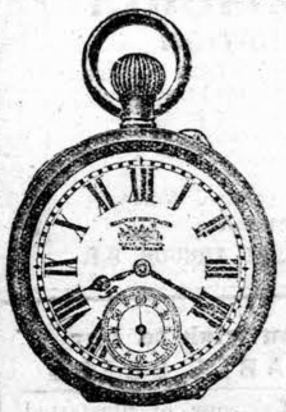

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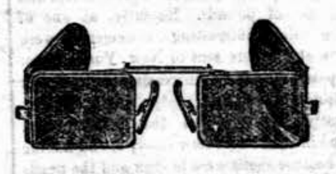

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